

THE MONITOR READER

- (1) How much has the weather cost the world this year?—*Random Rambling*
- (2) What is the sovereign remedy for traffic ills?—*Prize of the World*
- (3) What is the U. S. Government's income exclusive of taxation?—*Editorial*
- (4) What is Walter Damrosch's secret of program making?—*Music Page*
- (5) Where has a Christian daily newspaper been started?—*Progress in the Churches*
- (6) What is President Coolidge's estimate of the Bible?—*What They Are Saying*

These questions were answered in the previous issue

...succeeding beyond all expectation. In proportion to their success the whole world will share in the benefits. If their great adventure fails, the whole world, including ourselves, will some day suffer incalculably.

"The prime condition of the success of any such movement is mutual trust and understanding. Our war debt settlements have produced distrust and misunderstanding.

"America went into the war on an issue of its own. The cause bell for the United States was unrestrained submarine warfare behind which lay—in 1917—an apprehension of decisive military and naval successes on the part of the Central powers imperiling the development of free institutions.

United in Common Cause

"Our declaration of war was followed by the mobilization not only of our man-power but also of our material and financial resources. From the latter we made extensive advances to other nations fighting a common enemy. Thus arose the first phase of the debt problem. It was at a time when we were straining every effort to hasten our own direct participation in the war.

"From the record of debates in Congress, it is clear that these advances were not regarded by those who voted them as business transactions, but rather as joint contributions to a common cause.

"Not all of our war loans were used directly for military purposes. Some of them helped to feed and clothe the civilian populations. Some provided permanent employment, useful after the war was over. Some of the loans were made after the armistice was concluded.

"In the debt settlements we have made, insufficient account has been taken of those differences. The origin of various items in the debts was ignored. In justice and in reason they should have been considered.

"The losses of the Allies

"The losses of our allies were incomparably greater than ours. They have come out of the war crippled and impoverished. No sober-minded economist would think of claiming that their gains would offset more than a fraction of their losses, or that, should we cancel all the debts due us, their economic position would be raised to anything approaching ours.

"There is one aspect of the question, however, that must not be ignored. Can any thoughtful American view with indifference the growing odium with which his country is coming to be regarded by our European associates?

"This would be distressing whatever the occasion; but when from the European point of view there is convincing justification for their unfavorable estimate of us, should we not welcome a chance to talk out our differences around a conference table?

"Evidence is accumulating week by week that our insistence on debt payment will cause the hatreds of which European countries are finding

means to ally among themselves to be concentrated squarely against us.

Trade Treaties Forming

"Already international trusts are being organized to compete with our industries in neutral markets. Already it is being pointed out that the reparations payments which threaten to hold Germany in financial bondage for two or three generations are necessary to permit the Allies to pay their war debts to us.

"A coalition of Europe against the United States might prove a good thing for Europe. Can anyone believe that it would be a good thing for the United States?

"Thus the demands of justice are reinforced by the dictates of political expediency and the counsels of economic self-interest in urging us to meet halfway the countries of Europe in the International Debt and Reparations Conference which we have proposed.

British Official Reiterates Balfour Policy on Debts

LONDON, Dec. 20 (P)—Great Britain will stand by her debt-funding agreement and the policies of the Balfour note, was the comment of an official of the Foreign Office on the proposal of the faculty of political science of Columbia University, New York, for a conference to revise the war debt settlements.

This official expressed the view that the proposal was the outcome of a purely academic and professional discussion, and unofficial, although it might have educational value which, if crystallized, would undoubtedly be welcomed by British taxpayers.

"Debtors," he added, "are always willing to pay less than they owe."

Apart from this brief remark, the Foreign Office declined to comment. Big headlines are given by several London newspapers to the joint statement issued by 42 members of the faculty of political science of Columbia University proposing an international debt and reparations conference to revise the war debt settlements.

There is no detailed editorial comment thus far, but some of the papers emphasize the importance of the memorandum in introductory notes.

The Daily News describes the statement as a significant development growing out of uneasiness in the United States regarding the debt problem.

The Westminster Gazette attributes its issuance to Europe's resentment against the United States as the world's debt collector, and declares it is a sure sign of the tendency of thought among the American people. The Daily Chronicle calls it an important contribution to a great problem.

LICENSE REVOCATIONS EXCEED 500 IN WEEK

The number of motorists' licenses and registrations revoked last week rose above 500, according to the weekly report of Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Revocations and suspensions exceeded those of the same week last year by 175.

Courts of the State convicted 110 persons during the week for driving while under the influence of liquor. Nine of these were committed to jail, and 13 others appealed from jail sentences.

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THE AVENUE AT NINTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BRITAIN SENDS NOTE TO CHINA

Memorandum Deals With Questions of Surtaxes and Extraterritoriality

LONDON, Dec. 20 (P)—The foreign powers are face to face with a rising tide of nationalism in China and the whole situation demands most careful and immediate consideration, with the granting of the so-called Washington surtaxes as soon as possible, in the view of the British Government which delivered important proposals to the Peking diplomatic corps last Saturday.

Considerable reticence was maintained at the Foreign Office with regard to the details of the proposals, but it was stated that the real problems of the Chinese crisis have become obscured recently and that Great Britain, desirous of emphasizing its benevolent attitude toward China, had undertaken the initiative to clarify the situation.

The memorandum, delivered in Peking, it was said, does not deal with recognition of the Cantonese regime, but with surtaxes and extraterritoriality. It was emphasized at the Foreign Office that Great Britain does not wish to intervene on either side in the civil war which is now raging in China.

It also was stated that increased customs revenues, which Great Britain believes should be instituted as soon as possible, would be for the benefit of the provinces in which they are collected, this belief being an important point in the Peking memorandum.

It was stated that the Peking memorandum should not be confused with the conversations held at Hankow by the British Ambassador, Miles Lampson, with Foreign Minister of the Cantonese Government. The memorandum has been under consideration for a considerable time by the Foreign Office and the Peking embassy.

At yet none of the powers has indicated its attitude toward the British proposals.

PEKING, Dec. 20 (P)—Strikes in the Standard Oil Company's installations at Hankow have been settled, says an authoritative dispatch from there.

"Since the establishment of the Government (Cantonese) there, improvement has marked the general labor situation," adds the report. The same authority declares the withdrawal of General Yang Sen, northern, from the territory west of there has cleared up the Upper Yangtze situation.

AMOI, China, Dec. 20 (P)—General Ho Ying-Ching, commander of the Cantonese forces which captured Foochow, made his formal entry into the city Saturday. Great rejoicing on the part of the populace was manifest. An official reception will be tendered him next Tuesday.

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PLAN TO OUTLAW WAR IS DRAFTED IN TREATY FORM

Senator Borah Introduces Pact by Which Nations Would Form New Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 20—The text of a proposed treaty designed to achieve universal peace by outlawing war has been drawn up here by E. O. Levinson, original advocate of this peace plan, which has in the United States Senate the sponsorship of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho. The idea was put in treaty form following the re-election two weeks ago by Mr. Borah of his resolution "that war between nations should be outlawed as an institution or means for the settlement of international controversies by making it a public crime under the law of nations."

Publication of the suggested treaty is made in the Christian Century, which invited it, and which publishes at the same time commendations of the proposal from Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University, Dr. William E. Rappard, rector of the University of Geneva, Switzerland, Prof. Gilbert Murray of Oxford University, Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Dr. Frederick W. Norwood, minister at the City Temple, London, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and a number of others.

Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, editor of the Christian Century, plans to send the issue to "leading statesmen, ecclesiastics and peace advocates of all nations."

The Draft Treaty

The draft treaty to outlaw war, to be signed by the nations is thus outlined:

"We, the undersigned nations of the world, hereby condemn and abandon forever the use of war as an instrument for the settlement of international disputes and for the enforcement of decisions and awards of international tribunals, and hereby outlaw the immemorial institution of war by making its use a public crime under the fundamental laws of nations.

"Subtle and fatal distinctions between permissible and non-permissible kinds of war are blotted out; the institution of war is thus outlawed, as the institution of dueling has been outlawed; but the question of genuine self-defense, with nations as with individuals, is not involved or affected by this treaty. In order to provide a complete and pacific substitute for the arbitrament of war, we hereby agree to take immediate action for the equipment of an international court of justice with a code of laws for peace, based upon equality and justice between all nations.

"With war outlawed and the code approved and ratified, the court shall be given jurisdiction over all purely international disputes as defined and enumerated in the code arising under treaties, with power to summon a defendant nation at the petition of a complaining nation, and to hear and decide the matters in controversy. We hereby agree to abide by and in full good faith to carry out the decisions of such international tribunal. The judicial system thus established, being a complete

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CANDY SECTION—FOURTH FLOOR

MEXICO TO EXPLAIN OIL LAWS AT SERIES OF CONFERENCES

Foreign Interests Invited to Sessions Where Details Will Be Thoroughly Discussed

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 20 (P)—Representatives of the various foreign oil companies are opening informal discussions with the Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor, Luis Morales, at his invitation, seeking an agreement over details regarding the enforcement of the petroleum and land laws, which are under his department.

The regulations governing future concessions will go into effect on Jan. 1, next, and while some of the companies have acted in conformity with the Mexican Government's requirements, there are other companies which have not yet applied for concessions.

The hope is expressed by Señor Morales that a mutually satisfactory understanding will be reached.

Interests of Two Peoples

At the outset, the declaration is made that because the time limit granted the oil companies (Jan. 1) is expiring, a campaign against the Mexican Government has been started, "the purpose of which is to create a hostile situation among two peoples, whose interests cannot be those of a small group who attempt to obstruct the laws issued by a sovereign country."

The statement adds that the oil law is not one of despoliation, but one of revindication and contains nothing that is not just and moral.

Dr. Rappard said: "This program strikes me as truly admirable."

The Rev. Mr. Norwood said: "I agree with every word in Senator Borah's resolution and also with the draft treaty in which the Hon. S. O. Levinson seeks to formulate its terms."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, with some rain tonight and probably Tuesday; warmer tonight; fresh south and southwest winds.

Northern New England: Rain probable tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight; fresh, mostly strong, southwest winds.

Northern New England: Snow, turning to rain and warmer tonight; Tuesday, rain; strong south and southwest winds.

Period of rain in south and rains and snows in north portion Tuesday and again about Wednesday. Temperatures will be of week with mostly moderate temperatures thereafter.

Official Temperatures

(32° is standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany..... 32° Memphis..... 32°
Atlantic City..... 32° New York..... 32°
Boston..... 32° Philadelphia..... 32°
Buffalo..... 32° Portland, Ore..... 32°
Calcutta..... 32° San Francisco..... 32°
Chicago..... 32° St. Paul..... 32°
Cincinnati..... 32° Tampa..... 32°
Dallas..... 32° Washington..... 32°
Denver..... 32° Los Angeles..... 32°

High Tides at Boston

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ITALY TO HAVE NO OPPOSITION IN PARLIAMENT

House of Representatives to Be Reformed—"Constructive Criticism" Permitted

By Wireless

ROME, Dec. 20.—Details of the reform of the Italian House of Representatives as contemplated by the Government after the change brought in public life by the application of the syndicalist laws, were outlined by Ernesto Amleucci, Fascist deputy in the Florence newspaper *Nazione*. The reform is based on the policies dictated by Benito Mussolini, the premier, in a recent interview: "We want to create a corporative chamber without an Opposition. It is absurd that men should be entitled to vote just because they have reached their twenty-first year. Those alone who work and produce and bring some kind of collaboration to the State with the product of their individual labor should participate in the direction and administration of the State."

According to Signor Amleucci, the Senate is to remain constituted as it is at present, the reform affecting only the Chamber of Deputies. Having created a corporative state, it is logical that Signor Mussolini should call representatives of all those classes forming this State in an assembly which should replace the present Chamber of Deputies. Indeed, in future the deputies will not be elected by a system of universal suffrage, but be chosen by all those who by their work are responsible for the progress of the Nation.

In every province various corporations or bodies will select a number of representatives, who in their turn will elect in future the members of the assembly. In the new Chamber there will be no opposition, therefore the political parties opposing the present regime will not be represented, but "constructive criticism" will be allowed. The first elections for the new Parliament will be held when the syndicalist laws will have received full application, certainly not before next autumn or the beginning of 1928.

CHILD LABOR FINE URGED
LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP)—Parents who violate the Child Labor Law

MR. HINES HEADS COTTON SURVEY

Former Federal Rail Chief Chosen to Lead Study of Trade's Needs

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Walker D. Hines, formerly Director-General of Railroads, has been appointed by the executive committee of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., president of the institute. The selection of Mr. Hines is said to have come after a far-flung canvass by the institute to obtain a man of broad vision, constructive achievement and enthusiasm for the program which the organization has in mind.

This program visualizes promotion of the progress and development of the cotton industry by studying thoroughly the manufacture and marketing of products and informing the public and the trade of the results.

It is the purpose of the newly chosen president to familiarize himself as quickly as possible, through contact with representatives of the interests with which the mill owners do business, with the details to give him the necessary perspective for rendering good service.

"The laws affecting co-operative action by business interests," says Mr. Hines, "leave available many methods for useful and helpful collaboration, which will not only aid the cotton mill industry itself, but will promote the interests of all classes of the public affected by the prosperity of that industry, and the institute's work is to be along those wholehearted lines."

While Mr. Hines has accepted the presidency, effective immediately, he will not assume active leadership for several months. His appointment completes the personnel of the institute. The other officers are: Stuart W. Cramer of Cramerton, N. C., vice-president; Robert Amory of Boston, vice-president; Gerrish H. Milliken, New York, treasurer, and George A. Sloan, New York, secretary.

ITALIAN COUP CONTEMPLATED

Plan to Make Mussolini Supreme Opposed by Duce—Italy Is Vital Issue

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Private advices reaching Paris indicate a desire of Benito Mussolini's partisans to elevate the dictator into a still higher position. It is impossible to obtain confirmation, but since direct news is unlikely to arrive, it may be stated under all reserve that stories regarding a contemplated coup d'etat in Italy which would give Signor Mussolini the supreme title, are related.

It would appear that Signor Mussolini is not favorable, and that his followers were compelled to abandon the idea, which was prematurely revealed, for the present. Whatever may be the truth of this information, it is certain that the Duce was obliged to take measures to re-establish his prestige, and though he appears to be now moderating influence, the extreme Fascist are somewhat beyond control.

It is generally believed in diplomatic circles that the situation is more strained on the Italo-French frontier than has been the case for a century.

"Incidents Not Desired"
Yet it is not creation or toleration of "incidents" that is desired either by Italy or France. The collapse of the proposals for a meeting between Signor Mussolini and Aristide Briand causes considerable pleasure in anti-Fascist quarters, because such a meeting might have renovated Signor Mussolini's prestige, precisely as the announced meeting of Signor Mussolini and Dr. Gustav Stresemann will do.

But others regret that the opportunity was lost. They admit, however, that it is a difficult moment to approach Italy, even though the anti-French agitation has calmed down, while Italian demands on France are being made. Recently an Italian newspaper asked its readers to name three baby lions at the Zoo. The names of Bebe, Nini, and Toto, composing Benito, were chosen, but immediately after them came Saviole, Nici, and Tuniola, which obtained the most votes.

Trials Not Significant

These apparently trivial incidents are significant in diplomatic circles. It is to France that Italy looks, not merely to help in Italian agrarianism but to surrender part of the national domain. Italy having failed in its colonial movement, now expects to acquire territory ready-made. Nevertheless, it is hoped in a better atmosphere shortly to begin serious negotiations. M. Briand himself is not averse. Sir Austen Chamberlain advised conversations in September on the return from Leghorn.

KING FERDINAND WOULD ABDICATE

Rumania's Ruler Wishes Restoration of Carol—Ex-Crown Prince Willing

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 20 (AP)—King Ferdinand of Rumania wishes to abdicate the throne and restore the former Crown Prince, Carol, to the rights he renounced on Jan. 4, last. The King made this wish known to his Ministers at a secret council held in Bucharest last week. It is learned from a high Rumanian political source in Paris.

As the result of the King's "ultimatum" to his Ministers, General Cosanda was sent to Paris and already has advised King Ferdinand that Carol is willing to comply with his father's wishes, but under several conditions. These are, first, that King Ferdinand must acquiesce to Carol's divorcing Princess Helen—that, if possible, she must leave the country before his return—and, second, that before he ascends the throne, the present Government must be thrown out and a democratic Cabinet, headed by Professor Jorga and comprising the leaders of the new National-Fascist Party, must be given power.

The secret council at which the King made his wish known was attended by Queen Marie, the Premier, General Averescu, Ion Bratianu who is sometimes called "the uncrowned King of Rumania," General Cosanda and several other leading political figures.

At the present time there is a sharp quarrel at the Royal Palace over the succession of power. Queen Marie, supported by Mr. Bratianu and Prince Stirbey, the latter's brother-in-law, wants a place on the regency which is now made up of the Prince Nicolas, the president of the Supreme Court and the patriarch of the Rumanian church.

It is considered an absolute certainty that the King will never consent to this, as it would mean the final exile of Prince Carol, since the latter's relation with his royal mother, despite their two recent meetings in Paris, are believed to be worse than ever.

Thus the two questions that dominate the Rumanian situation are: "Will Ferdinand go to Paris to see Carol or will Carol come to Bucharest?"

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May be carried in pocket or small bag.
\$5 up

Manning's Umbrellas
John T. Manning, Manufacturer
453 Washington Street
Dexter Building Boston
Between Winter St. and Temple Pl.
An Exclusive Umbrella Store

Gifts That Make a Merry Christmas
Last the Whole Year Through
Boudoir Lamps
Toaster
Vacuum Cleaners
Heating Pans
Curling Irons
Lives Electric Trains
Waffle Irons
Console Lamps
Bridge Lamp
Electric Irons
Heaters
Electric Quilting
Toy Motors for the Practical Boy
Christmas Candles for Your Windows and Tree Lights
Radiola and Stewart Warner Radio Sets
Back Bay Electric Co.
177 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
G. C. Bueckel
Open Evenings
K. Moore 571-788
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(Continued from Page 1)

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PRIMARY LAW CHANGES URGED

Pennsylvania Committee Would Limit Expenditures to Ten Cents Per Vote

By Special Cable

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 20 (AP)—Recommendation for revision of the Corrupt Practices Act to limit primary expenditures of a candidate to 10 cents per voter, based on the largest number of votes cast at the last general election for any candidate of the party in his district, is made in a report published by the executive committee of the Commission of Seventy-Six.

The commission was named by Governor Pinchot, voluntarily, a year ago to revise the election laws, and when the extra session of the Legislature early this year failed to pass bills submitted by it, Governor Pinchot called upon the committee to make further suggestions for consideration at the next session. The report advocates mandatory opening of ballot boxes, restriction of assistance to voters, use of voting machines and permanent registration as "vital essentials to clean elections" in Pennsylvania and said it believed in the adoption of constitutional amendments to abolish tax qualifications for voters and give courts the right to appoint overseers of election from outside the district in which they serve.

The committee submitted the draft of a proposed new primary Corrupt Practices Act, which besides limiting expenditures of candidates would substitute one agent for volunteer committees to handle money contributed for campaign purposes; would prohibit expenditures for the "dissemination of information to the public, for the employment of watchers at the polls to the number allowed by law and for the transportation of voters to and from the polls," but would allow expenditures for "rental of radio facilities."

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SPECIALISTS IN MODERNIZING JEWELRY
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Beautiful
Italian
Hand carved
Cameo
set in green or white
14 karat gold
Special \$9.50
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MASSACHUSETTS

Hotel Sheraton
Furnished suites and single rooms tastefully appointed with a view to comfort and restful quiet.
Write for Illustrated Folder
91 BAY STATE ROAD
Boston, Massachusetts

It's not too late yet,



Give
Kelvinator

Which will it be—the usual bit of silk or the ornamental trinket she expects (and gets) year after year—?

—or the unusual and unexpected gift that shows your forethought, consideration and generosity, all combined—

KELVINATOR?

Which will she show on Christmas morning—the polite smile and the mild glow of pleasure that always rewards you year after year—?

—or the excited happiness and dancing eyes that come only from a dream-come-true?

It's not too late yet to make this Christmas the one she'll never forget. There's still time to select a Kelvinator and have it delivered for Christmas.

So why not pick up the telephone and settle the matter now? Just tell us you are interested—you don't have to "shop." We'll make the selection easy and do all the necessary work. Ask us about it.

KELVINATOR-BOSTON, Inc.
749 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON—PORTER 4520

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Bangor Hyatt Electric Company
Western Maine Service
Cumberland County Electric Light Co.
Presque Isle
Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Co.
MASSACHUSETTS
Amesbury Electric Light Co.
Edison Electric Illumination Co.
Electric Sales Service
Edison Electric Illumination Co.
Cambridge
Cambridge Electric Light Co.
East Weymouth
Weymouth Light & Power Co.
Union Light & Power Co.
GREENVILLE
J. I. Webster Co.
J. E. Tucker & Son
The Lowell Electric Light Corporation
Welles & Wells, Inc.
MARION
Southwestern Mass. Power & Electric Co.
MELROSE HIGHLANDS
French Hardware Co.
NEW BEDFORD
Hawes-Farmer Electric Co.
NORTH ABINGTON
Electric Light & Power Co.
PLYMOUTH
Plymouth Electric Co.
RANDOLPH
Randolph & Holbrook Power & Electric Co.
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Trotter & Phelan
WENDELL
Moshins, Packard & Wheat, Inc.
TAUNTON
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WAKEFIELD
A. T. Soderquist Co.
WAREHAM
Southwestern Mass. Power & Electric Co.
Winchester
Metropolitan Refrigeration Equipment Co.
RHODE ISLAND
PROVIDENCE
Kelvinator Providence Co.
The Outlet Co.
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WESTLEY
South County Public Service

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MILFORD
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NASHUA
Public Service Co. of N. H.
NEWPORT
S. A. & C. H. Fisher
PETERBORO
Public Service Co. of N. H.
PLYMOUTH
Cash Supply Co. of N. H.
PLYMOUTH
Plymouth Electric Co.
PORTSMOUTH
Portsmouth Power Co.
VERMONT
BURLINGTON
G. A. Elliott & Co., Inc.
and 16 others

PROMOTE TRADE BY CO-OPERATION

Roslinde Chamber Holds
Essay Contest—Chelsea
Board Is Active

Co-operation between merchants and the public, tending to increase community prosperity, and sponsored by a civic organization, is advancing in New England towns and cities. The Roslinde Chamber of Commerce Week was concluded in Chelsea a special movement of similar character was started, following the success of the Boston chamber in this respect in conducting the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce essay contest on "What a Chamber of Commerce Means to Chelsea."

In Roslinde the relatively new Board of Trade is functioning effectively, and merchants say much to be done along the lines of the efforts of their organization. Howard W. Forbes, vice-president of the board, says that it has made a marked improvement in business conditions since its inception. He is particularly enthusiastic about the new Board of Trade Journal, a publication heretofore issued monthly, but expected to be issued weekly in the future.

Final arrangements have been made by the Roslinde Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, for the community Christmas tree, erected in Irving W. Adams Park, in the center of the business district.

The Edison Electric Light Company will erect a pole and meter in the park, permitting the tree to be wired. The Park Department of the City of Boston is expected to have furnished a 40-foot tree. The retail committee of the Board of Trade is to pay the expenses of wiring and lighting the tree, which was illuminated Saturday night.

Plans for a singing under the auspices of the Community Club, Mrs. J. Fred Redfield, president, at 7 p. m. next Friday evening. It is expected that singers from the various clubs and churches will assist in the singing that evening.

Better Car Service
Efforts along other lines include the board's activities in obtaining additional stops for electric cars, which were cut down to about five per mile while ago. Conferences have been arranged with the Boston Elevated Railway to this end. Street repairs are also up in the attention of the board as well as the proposed new lighting system for the business district and a "great white way" for the district. The board plans its annual banquet for Jan. 10.

Continuation of Ashland Street from its present end at Washington Street, Roslinde, through the center of Adams Park, to Poplar Street, is favored by the civic committee of the board, in connection with the proposed widening and improving of that thoroughfare, scheduled to start next spring.

HARVARD REVISES HONOR LIST PLAN

Simplifies Method of Recognizing Distinction

In order to simplify the methods of recognizing distinction in studies at Harvard, the faculty of arts and sciences at its last regular meeting, on recommendation of the committee on instruction, adopted two resolutions affecting the award of honors.

It was voted that the several divisions, departments, and committees in charge of fields of distinction under the faculty of arts and sciences hereafter adopt a single designation instead of the two designations, "Degree with Distinction" and "Honors," now in use, and that the single designation be "Honors" (cum laude), "High Honors" (magna cum laude), and "Highest Honors" (summa cum laude). It is understood that "Honors" need not be awarded by divisions, departments, and committees on a single basis.

It was further voted that on the commencement program, in the university catalog, and in public announcements, the list of those awarded honors of any grade be printed alphabetically by name, and that hereafter no list, by subjects or fields, of those receiving honors be printed or published.

WESTFIELD PRODUCES \$14,000,000 IN GOODS

WESTFIELD, Mass., Dec. 20 (Special)—Sixty-four manufacturing establishments in Westfield produced \$14,000,000 worth of goods in 1925, it is shown in the census of manufactures made by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Steam fittings, bicycles and paper goods were the main products. Wages paid during the year aggregated approximately \$3,670,000, the plants employing nearly 30,000 workers.

LEVATHAN TO BE OVERHAULED

The United States Line flagship Leviathan, Herbert Hartley, master, will come to Boston about Feb. 12, for periodic overhauling. It was announced from the local office of the lines today. The vessel completed her final westward passage of the season today, and will not resume the schedule until the latter part of February, when she will sail to Southampton. Plans to allow the public to inspect the vessel while it is in Boston have not been made.

CHAIN STORE OFFICER TO SPEAK

Charles Francis Adams, treasurer of the First National Stores, Inc., will be the guest of honor, and will speak on "The Operations of Development of Chain Stores," at the weekly luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston in the Hotel Bellevue tomorrow noon. Mr. Adams, a former Mayor of Quincy, is president of the Harvard Club of Boston. In 1920 he served as master skipper of the Resolute in the international yacht races against Sir Thomas Lipton.

Connecticut Man Combines Half-Dozen Trades Into One

Franklin J. Sheldon of Enfield Is the Author, Composer, Printer, Binder, Publisher and Seller of a History of His Town

ENFIELD, Conn., Dec. 20 (Special)—Author, composer, printer, binder, publisher and bookseller—that's Franklin J. Sheldon, of this town. And in his spare time he is agent for a nursery company selling trees, shrubs and similar items.

Last June, Mr. Sheldon, who in his youth aspired to become a printer after reading a life of Franklin, began setting type for a historical work, now completed, called, "Non-sense, Common Sense, Incense," purporting to be the story of the town of Enfield during the last 80 years. This month he finished printing the book, an edition of about 100 issues, including about 10 "mistakes" which had to be thrown away.

In the attic of the house where Mr. Sheldon and his wife live with his daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stewart, are located the composing room and printing plant. This is equipped with a printing press, a single type font, a number of type cases and two or three other of the tools which go with the printing trade. One of which Mr. Sheldon acquired from a printer in Thompsonville who had decided to retire.

In the winter time Mr. Sheldon prefers his bindery, in the basement of a house across the way from his home. The printing shop is pretty much the same, but the bindery, where Mr. Sheldon assembles his pages, sews them together, glues and binds them with paper covers, is heated, and here the happy printed words in comfort.

A 100-watt bulb provides enough illumination to light up the whole place. In furnishing the bindery Mr. Sheldon found that by consulting the local blacksmith he was able to effect a little invention of his own. The way of a binder is to save the expense of buying one. On a large table made up of a number of boards held up at either end by supports Mr. Sheldon sorts the pages of his book, arranges illustrations, and performs all the other details required in the assembly of the book.

A pot of the muckage which he uses in binding the backs of the books is kept constantly warm by an oil lamp (of the days before gas and electricity), placed under the pot, and heated by a small square, wired platform.

CHILD LABOR RISE REPORTS EXPLAINED

Laid Mainly to Duplications
Due to Changes in Jobs

There has been very little actual increase in employment of children in the cities of New Bedford and Fall River, according to John P. Meade, of the State Department of Labor and Industries, who issued a statement Saturday contracting the interpretation widely placed upon figures from those two cities which were recently made public by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

The cities were quoted as having a large increase in the number of certified minors between 14 and 16 years old in 1925, as compared with the year previous. This increase, Mr. Meade said, consisted very largely of an increase in the number of duplications resulting where children changed from one job to another during the year, usually during the summer vacation.

Mr. Meade pointed out that while the number of certificates issued in New Bedford in 1925 was 257, there were 947 certificates. In the previous year there were only 644 certificates among 1919 certificates. For Fall River the total in 1925 was 3003, of which 1742 were duplicates, as compared with 1461 certificates among 2541 certificates the previous year. He also gave figures to show that no increase took place in the attendance at continuation schools which are conducted for children who work during the school term.

SEEKS AMERICAN AID FOR GAELIC COLLEGE

Angus Robertson, president of the Highland Association, which is located near Oban, Scot., arrived at Boston Saturday on the Cunard Anchor Line steamer Caledonia, to interest Americans in a movement to establish a Highland college near Oban, exclusively for the perpetuation of the Gaelic tongue.

Mr. Robertson, who is at the pier in East Boston to Leslie C. Atkins, the Scottish representative of the Cunard Line's New York office. The Caledonia arrived from Glasgow with about 100 passengers for Boston and several hundred for other ports for which port the vessel sailed later.

GARDNER PRODUCTS VALUED AT \$18,000,000

GARDNER, Mass., Dec. 20 (Special)—Manufactured products to the value of \$18,000,000 were turned out by industries in the city of Gardner during 1925, according to the census of manufactures by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Eighty factories in the city, the principal industry devoted to the production of furniture, carriages and sleds, foundry and machine shop products, and gas and oil stoves. They employed an average of 4313 workers in all, and paid out wages amounting to \$5,039,995 during the year.

FARE ADVANCE PROPOSED

SANFORD, Me., Dec. 20 (Special)—The York Utilities Company has petitioned the Public Utilities Commission for permission to increase to 10 cents the trolley fare between Sanford and Springvale. The petition is based on the company's claim that its lines are being operated at a loss. A hearing on the petition will be held tomorrow. Except the Sanford and Springvale line, the Sanford and Springvale line is the only one in Maine still operating on nickel fares.

POTATO GROWERS TOLD TO BE ALERT

Massachusetts Official Advises Aroostook to Meet Canadian Competition

HOULTON, Me., Dec. 20 (Special)—Aroostook farmers are urged to be more alert in meeting Canadian competition in the potato market in Massachusetts, in a letter which Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, J. Edgar Smith, of the Houlton Times, has received from

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At Work in His Book Bindery



Franklin J. Sheldon of Enfield, Conn.

book nor does he employ salesmen to sell them. He does the selling himself, in the same manner that he does the printing and binding. He is a one-man show, from door to door.

Due to the limited supply of his type, Mr. Sheldon was obliged, in setting the type for his history of Enfield, to dump the type every time he needed to set a new page. The task has taken him six months, having been started last June.

Charles H. Adams, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessary of Life, The letter says: "While this commission represents the public of Massachusetts, it cannot help being interested in a condition which benefits foreign farmers when by all the laws of economics and trade New England farmers should be benefited."

"Aroostook is commonly regarded as the natural source of most of our potatoes, but so far this year some 1,100 carloads, and in addition some 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes have already come into the Boston market from Canada. All of these foreign potatoes are sold at a price of 30 cents a bushel."

"Furthermore, an embargo has been placed for some time this fall on Maine potato shipments, but the flow from Canada was not interrupted. Aroostook potatoes have been sold at a price of 30 cents a bushel, while Maine potatoes are selling at 25 cents a bushel."

"From its studies and investigations the commission believed that the farmer and the average consumer are entitled to special consideration. They are too frequently forgotten or exploited. The retailer comes in contact with the consumer and gets most of the complaints, but he is usually not responsible for the high prices."

"No complaint is made by the consumer in Massachusetts that the farmers or producers get too much. But those who take a large share of the retail price for simply handling or storing goods, without producing anything, sometimes excessively add to the cost, which action is a fruitful source of irritation and dissatisfaction."

Mr. Deslauriers' offer, made through the Ware Chamber of Commerce, as his contribution toward helping Ware meet the emergency, will be withdrawn even if the Olin Company stays.

Ware has been encouraged in its plans for meeting the emergency by offers of assistance which have come from many quarters. The New England Council, through A. Lincoln Phillips, chairman of the council's relief committee, was one of the first to offer its aid, and representatives of the committee have already visited Ware to study the situation.

LONGMEADOW BUYS COMMUNITY HOUSE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 20 (Special)—Purchase of clear title to the Longmeadow Community House for \$62,500 was voted by the town at a special meeting. The equity purchased was held by the First Parish, which financed the building after one-half of the original cost had been contributed by public-spirited citizens and a fund from the Colton estate. The parish had owned the site since 1702.

A conservative valuation of \$130,000 was placed upon the building, and the sale includes besides the house, the old chapel at William and Longmeadow Streets used as a gymnasium and about an acre of land. Bonds will be issued for \$60,000, the \$2500 to be taken from the surplus account.

EARLY NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN FOR SOCIETY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 20 (Special)—A period kitchen typical of early New England homesteads will be built and furnished in the north wing of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society's new building by Mrs. Maud Brewer Lang of Boston and Mrs. Edith Brewer Weston of Pittsfield and a perpetual endowment of \$5000 provided, as a memorial of their parents, Edward S. and Corinne H. Brewer.

It will have paneled walls and raftered ceilings and will be furnished with antiques, many of them being articles handed down in the family. It is planned to have the kitchen ready by the date of dedication next June. The room will be approximately 24 feet square.

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PROVIDENCE IS SOON TO JOIN CITIES IN THE "SKYSCRAPER" CLASS

Twenty-Five-Story Building to Be Topped With Light Visible in Three States

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 20 (Special)—A 25-story building, surmounted by an enormous lantern, the light of which will be visible in at least three southern New England states will fill the gap in the downtown Providence skyline where once stood the old Butler Exchange stood.

The structure is to be built by the Industrial Trust Company to house its banking business in the first two stories. It will tower 350 feet above Exchange Place to be the city's tallest building.

Announcement made by Flormon M. Howe, president of the company, is to the effect that the building will be completed in 1928. The excavation for the structure is nearing completion. The building will be designed in accordance with modern ideas of architecture for skyscrapers, the "step back" style, allowing natural light for practically all windows of the upper floors.

The building will have frontages both on Exchange Place and Westminster Street of 140 feet each, and will be open on Arcade Street with a depth of 201 feet. Three thousand piles, 35 feet long will be driven into the ground for the foundation, which will be a mat of concrete four feet thick, resting on the upper end of the piling. More than 5500 tons of steel will be used in the construction.

CAPE AND VINEYARD RATE CASE DISMISSED

Utilities Board Declares Action Untimely

The State Department of Public Utilities has dismissed the petition of the customers of the Cape and Vineyard Electric Company for a reduction in the price of electricity sold and delivered by the company.

In its order today, the department says that the time these rates were approved, after conferences on the part of the commission with representatives of the company and officials of various towns, it was stated that they should be tried out for one year.

"It was felt that one year's experience might be enlightening as to the fairness of the rates, both as to whether more or less than a fair return was received by the company and as to whether the burden was equitably distributed as between seasonal and all-the-year-round customers."

"We are still of that opinion. It was endorsed by the president of Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce, by the Hyannis Board of Trade and by others. The year will end April 1, and it will, of course, require a few weeks for the company to tabulate its figures. Until those are available, we feel we ought to take no action."

WESTFIELD WOMEN OPEN CLUBHOUSE

New \$50,000 Structure Is Colonial in Architecture

WESTFIELD, Mass., Dec. 20 (Special)—Realization of a project brooded two years ago came about last night when the new \$50,000 clubhouse of the Westfield Women's Club was formally thrown open for inspection by the members. The new building will be opened to the public Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock and inspection trips will be conducted by the club, which will open until 10 o'clock Tuesday night.

The building is designed in Georgian Colonial style with tall, slender columns at the main entrance, typical of early New England architecture. The club president, Mrs. J. F. Parker, chairman of the building committee, and Miss Lucy D. Gillett gave \$20,000 toward the building fund on condition that the club would raise \$30,000 in the year, a condition which was fulfilled. Many men of the city also contributed to the fund.

The club will have a large room, which will fill a need for assembly rooms for other organizations besides the club.

Colonial staircases lead to the first and second floor at either end of an entrance foyer. The auditorium of the main floor seats 350 persons and a balcony accommodates 150 more. There is an assembly room seating 200 and stage space in the auditorium is large enough to care for standard size scenery. Clubrooms and kitchens are also provided.

TECH ALUMNI PLAN WEEKLY LUNCHEONS

With the opening of the University Club, alumni of Massachusetts Institute of Technology have established a new custom of weekly luncheons, the first of which will be held tomorrow from 12 to 2 o'clock.

It is hoped that this custom, inaugurated to give alumni an opportunity to meet informally will become permanent. A table has been reserved for every Tuesday so that alumni may come to the club without previous arrangement.

The luncheons are under the supervision of the Alumni Association committee on assemblies, composed of Frank A. Bourne, Boston; Edward L. Moreland, Wellesley; George B. Gilden, Dighton; Carl W. Gram, Auburn, and Orville B. Denison, Lexington.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS CONFER ON REVISIONS

Possible improvements in the laws on selection of jurors were among the subjects discussed Saturday at the second conference of district attorneys of Massachusetts with Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General. Other questions raised included bail bonds, motions for new trials, the probation system and the proposal to empower judges to instruct the jury on issues of fact as well as of law. Mr. Benton did not, however, make public what conclusions, if any, were reached. The conferences are for the purpose of determining what changes in the criminal law the Attorney-General will recommend in his annual report to the Legislature.

MAINE IS RICH IN HARDWOODS

Survey Just Completed Shows 25,000,000,000 Board Feet in State

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 20 (Special)—Vico C. Isaia, executive secretary of the Maine Hardwood Association, has completed the tabulation of these resources, and finds that Maine is not using its annual growth of 175,000,000 board feet.

"What other hardwood region in the United States can boast of practically virgin stands of timber where the growth is exceeding the annual cut at all, or if at all, by such a wide margin?" says Mr. Isaia. "What an opportunity this offers for the hardwood mill which sees its present supply of timber fast being depleted, to come into Maine for a lifetime supply."

"The total standing State is figured at 25,000,000,000, a large part of the unavailable supply being situated in Aroostook county. Part of this would be made available by the proposed railroad backed by Senator Gould."

"The ten billion feet listed as available is made up of yellow birch, 3,000,000,000 feet; white birch, 3,000,000,000 feet; rock maple, 2,000,000,000 feet; beech, 2,000,000,000 feet; miscellaneous, 1,000,000,000 feet."

"Replicas sent in from over 90 per cent of the hardwood manufacturers of Maine, believed to cover more than 95 per cent of the total amount of hardwood used annually, indicate that a total of less than 15,000,000 board feet of hardwood makes up the annual cut for manufacturing purposes. The growth is figured as being 1 per cent per year, and these figures applied to the estimated total stand of 25,000,000,000 board feet indicate that the growth exceeds the cut each year by at least 175,000,000 board feet."

Mr. Isaia calls attention to the fact that the floating of hardwoods to market is impracticable in the majority of cases, as the wood does not float readily. It is done in some cases, as on the upper Kennebec, by rafting hardwood logs with a percentage of softwood included to make the rafts float. This cannot be done in rivers where there are bad rapids, as the rafts break up and the logs are lost.

"Veneer mills in Michigan and other states keep their hardwood logs in artificially heated ponds through the winter, as this draws the frost from the logs and makes it possible to saw them even in the coldest weather," says Mr. Isaia. "The hardwoods are heated by live steam forced under the water under pressure, and I believe that this method of handling hardwoods in cold weather will eventually be used in Maine when the industry is revived, as it is certain to do in the next few years."

SMELTER COPPER PRODUCTION
Smelter production of copper in November increased to 2,715 short tons from 2,612 in October, the American Bureau of Mineral Statistics reported. The month's production was 25,246 tons compared with 25,099 the month before.

STATE ECONOMIES IN FUEL OUTLINED

Substitution of Soft Coal for Anthracite Advised

Opportunities for fuel economy in the heating plants of local public buildings and schoolhouses are outlined in a report which the State Commission on the Necessaries of Municipal Officials and School Committees.

The report includes a discussion by the engineer coal adviser of state institutions on the methods by which fuel costs have been reduced in state buildings and a statement by the business manager of the Boston School Committee on the improvements made in heating its schoolhouses.

The report tells of economies that have been made by correcting faulty boiler conditions, either in grate or flues or dampers, by obtaining better feed water, by stopping fires more evenly, or by stopping losses of steam through leaky lines or pumps.

It also urges strongly the substitution of soft coal, which, when anthracite coal is used, is far less expensive and can be used successfully in most heating systems.

SAYS COLLEGE MEN WILL RUN HOTELS

Mr. Coulton Tells Greeters of Management Courses

Predicting that the day is not far distant when all the big hotels of the country will be under the management of college-trained men, Emile F. Coulton, of the Hotel Management and President of the Massachusetts Hotel Association, pointed out that 140 will be graduated from Cornell next June from a special four-years' course in hotel management. He was speaking before the fifteenth annual convention of the New England Chapter 24, Hotel Greeters of America, Saturday.

In commenting on the decrease in hotel restaurant patronage because of the increase in tea rooms, chocolate shoppes and light lunches at pharmacies and 5-and-10-cent stores, Mr. Coulton said that hotels now look to their room rents for their profits.

Vice-presidents, by states, were elected as follows: Arthur L. Race, Massachusetts; Matthew Rafferty, Rhode Island; Henry H. Reilly, Connecticut; L. W. Karpenstein, Maine; F. W. Goodby, New Hampshire; and John Rowan, Vermont.

Raymond Bond of Hartford is first vice-president of the Greeters; C. W. Reed, secretary; Joseph Ruth, sergeant-at-arms; and Joseph Kennedy, publicity manager.

JUNIOR LEAGUE HEARS FLYER

Lieut. Commander Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., retired, gave an illustrated lecture on his flight over the North Pole before the Junior League of Boston in Symphony Hall last night. Mrs. Carleton H. Palmer, president of the Association of Junior Leagues of America, introduced the speaker. Members of the Junior League served as ushers and flower girls.

Willmaric, 8-Timely Farm Information, 3:10-Talk on poultry, 3:25-Market report, 3:40-Talk on the weather, 3:55-Music, 4:10-Talk on the weather, 4:25-Music, 4:40-Talk on the weather, 4:55-Music, 5:10-Talk on the weather, 5:25-Music, 5:40-Talk on the weather, 5:55-Music, 6:10-Talk on the weather, 6:25-Music, 6:40-Talk on the weather, 6:55-Music, 7:10-Talk on the weather, 7:25-Music, 7:40-Talk on the weather, 7:55-Music, 8:10-Talk on the weather, 8:25-Music, 8:40-Talk on the weather, 8:55-Music, 9:10-Talk on the weather, 9:25-Music, 9:40-Talk on the weather, 9:55-Music, 10:10-Talk on the weather, 10:25-Music, 10:40-Talk on the weather, 10:55-Music, 11:10-Talk on the weather, 11:25-Music, 11:40-Talk on the weather, 11:55-Music, 12:10-Talk on the weather, 12:25-Music, 12:40-Talk on the weather, 12:55-Music, 1:10-Talk on the weather, 1:25-Music, 1:40-Talk on the weather, 1:55-Music, 2:10-Talk on the weather, 2:25-Music, 2:40-Talk on the weather, 2:55-Music, 3:10-Talk on the weather, 3:25-Music, 3:40-Talk on the weather, 3:55-Music, 4:10-Talk on the weather, 4:25-Music, 4:40-Talk on the weather, 4:55-Music, 5:10-Talk on the weather, 5:25-Music, 5:40-Talk on the weather, 5:55-Music, 6:10-Talk on the weather, 6:25-Music, 6:40-Talk on the weather, 6:55-Music, 7:10-Talk on the weather, 7:25-Music, 7:40-Talk on the weather, 7:55-Music, 8:10-Talk on the weather, 8:25-Music, 8:40-Talk on the weather, 8:55-Music, 9:10-Talk on the weather, 9:25-Music, 9:40-Talk on the weather, 9:55-Music, 10:10-Talk on the weather, 10:25-Music, 10:40-Talk on the weather, 10:55-Music, 11:10-Talk on the weather, 11:25-Music, 11:40-Talk on the weather, 11:55-Music, 12:10-Talk on the weather, 12:25-Music, 12:40-Talk on the weather, 12:55-Music, 1:10-Talk on the weather, 1:25-Music, 1:40-Talk on the weather, 1:55-Music, 2:10-Talk on the weather, 2:25-Music, 2:40-Talk on the weather, 2:55-Music, 3:10-Talk on the weather, 3:25-Music, 3:40-Talk on the weather, 3:55-Music, 4:10-Talk on the weather, 4:25-Music, 4:40-Talk on the weather, 4:55-Music, 5:10-Talk on the weather, 5:25-Music, 5:40-Talk on the weather, 5:55-Music, 6:10-Talk on the weather, 6:25-Music, 6:40-Talk on the weather, 6:55-Music, 7:10-Talk on the weather, 7:25-Music, 7:40-Talk on the weather, 7:55-Music, 8:10-Talk on the weather, 8:25-Music,

SCHOOL COURSES MUST MEET CHANGING NEEDS, DR. BURKE SAYS

Boston Superintendent Declares Curriculums Should Be Kept Open and Conditions Studied With Representative Teachers Before Programs Are Adopted

"An adequate course of study is one indication of an efficient school system. But every efficient school system is a live, growing institution, and therefore no course of study can remain permanently adequate in any particular form," says Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of schools in Boston in his forthcoming annual report, discussing the curriculum of the schools.

"Courses of study should not be allowed to remain static, but must be kept open, tentative, and subject to frequent revision. This is what has been done in Boston. During the last 10 years 92 school documents outlining new or revised courses of study have been printed and distributed through the schools.

"For the last 15 years teachers have been taken into counsel regularly with reference to all work on courses of study, so that it is safe to say that for many years no course of study, new or revised, has been issued which did not originate in a committee or council of representative teachers.

"The classroom situation found quite commonly only a few years ago worked directly against the best results in the education of our children. In those days classes numbered from 45 to 60 or more, with the ability of the pupils ranging from the very dull and slow to the very bright and quick. Here, under conditions which make it impossible to prevent tremendous loss of time, energy, interest, and educational development of the children. No one teacher could teach so many pupils with such varied ability in one group and give each the individual attention which he needed, neither could the work be adapted to the quick and the slow moving mind at one and the same time. Two unsatisfactory conditions needed to be remedied.

"The first to be attacked was the question of the number in the class, and the school committee have been gradually reducing the number which each teacher shall take care of in the different grades and types of schools. This has to be a gradual process because of the increased expense involved. Much has been done in this line and satisfactory progress made. More yet remains to be done before each child can get his indi-

vidual rights in the way of proper personal attention.

"The second question involved the subtle and rather mysterious matter of differing native ability. How shall one manage with this wide diversity in the class? If one steered a middle course, as teachers usually felt obliged to do and adapted the work to the average mind, then injustice was done to those children at either end. The brightest children did not have enough to do and developed the loafing habit, while the slow-minded were set a task which they could not possibly accomplish, and so became discouraged.

"The investigation of this problem means a study of individual differences in which an attempt should be made to ascertain the scope and character of these differences and then to discover the best methods of developing each kind of individual in accordance with his natural aptitudes and possibilities."

One Setting in Miniature



MISS HELEN S. DICKSON Prepared Scenery for Coming Production of "Snow Maiden" by Women's Municipal League and Community Service

DESIGNS SCENERY FOR "SNOW MAIDEN"

Art Student Made Settings From Scale Models

Some weeks ago Miss Helen S. Dickson, who has been doing post graduate work at the Massachusetts School of Art, set aside eight weeks in which to make the models and, from them, the scenery for the forthcoming production of "Snow Maiden" or "The Snow Maiden" to be given under the auspices of the Women's Municipal League and Community Service in Jordan Hall Dec. 28 and 29.

Miss Dickson followed notes outlined for her by the producer, Kasimir Kovalsky, representative here of the Russian-American Educational Institute. Inasmuch as it is the conviction of the producer that the play should be performed in the simplest, most naive and primitive manner, Miss Dickson has, therefore, proceeded simply with simple materials.

Primary colors have been used for the four scenes. Mr. Kovalsky made the original sketches for the scenes to conform to his conception of the essential mood in which he believed the play should be presented. Miss Dickson then made small models to scale and, from them, the actual settings.

Prince William of Sweden to Pay Visit to New England

Explorer Will Lecture on Study of Pygmies of Central Africa and Birunga Volcanoes—Has Won Distinction in Literature and Drama

Swedish-Americans in Greater Boston and at several points through New England will welcome a member of the Swedish reigning house for the second time within a few months when Prince William, son of Gustaf V of Sweden, visits Boston, Providence, and Worcester in his first trip to the United States. Although his chosen fields have varied somewhat, Prince William shares the characteristic taste for exploration which has made his brother, Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, a recognized archaeological authority.

Prince William will fill a limited number of lecture engagements in leading cities throughout the United States, illustrating the text of his lectures with remarkable motion pictures and slides he has made. He has expressed a wish to avoid official functions, and wishes to study American conditions at first hand. Although his chosen fields have varied somewhat, Prince William shares the characteristic taste for exploration which has made his brother, Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, a recognized archaeological authority.

Many Specimens Acquired In 1925 Prince William led the Swedish Zoological Expedition into Central Africa. On this trip two purposes were served. One resulted in the acquisition of 1700 bird and 10,000 insect specimens to be added to the collection of the Riksmuseum.

The other comprised an extraordinary tour, so to speak, as a high official of Sweden traveling in the country, reaching from Nairobi in the Kenya region, and through Uganda and Ruanda to Lake Kivu, where the expedition tended to explore the volcanic region.

Considerable time was spent there in studying the "Ba-Twa" pygmies who live in the forests east of Kivu, and it was a triumph of the Prince's investigation that, after a most patient period of coaxing the pygmies were finally persuaded to come into his camp for closer view on promise of a ration of salt for each brave dwarf.

After having received a thorough naval training, and receiving an advance commission to the post of Chief of Division and rank of Commander during the World War, Prince William turned to a variety of literary pursuits. He has been staff dramatic critic for the important Swed-

ish weekly "Idun" and has published many books. Two of his plays already have been produced and a third is to be produced this winter.

He habitually leads the simple life of an ordinary citizen, occupying an unpretentious apartment in the Palace where he and his only son, Prince Leopold, carry on studious pursuits in the subjects which interest them. In 1907 Prince William visited the United States, therefore to many, he does not come as a complete stranger. At that time he was an officer aboard the cruiser "Pygma." His youth was occupied by the special interests of a sailor's life.

"Between Two Continents" It was in 1912 that he published his first book "The Garden of Kama" and in 1913 his first travel book "Where the Sun Shines," which is a group of observations based on his travels in Siam and India, was brought out. In 1916 his first poetry appeared, brought forth under the title "Exquisite Beasts."

It is in this volume that he was already master of a particular gift of form and style. His songs were mostly of the sea and a collection entitled "Black and White" was to follow them in 1918.

His first excursion into the Arctic regions, visiting the Spitzbergen mines. Soon thereafter he went to Central America to gain material for an unusually important descriptive work called "Between Two Continents." The trips made to Central America in 1921 and 1922 are the basis of his speaking tour in the United States.

PUBLIC CELEBRATIONS COSTS CUT BY CITY

A net saving of \$18,982.78 in the total expenses for public celebrations of the city during the year 1926, represents a saving of 23.52 per cent over 1925, and \$7452.22, or 10.8 per cent over 1924. The total expenditures as made public by George H. Johnson, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, translated by the Italian Consul at Boston, and received at the chamber today, Premier Benito Mussolini expressed the good wishes of Italy to the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The message was expected in time to be read at the inaugural dinner to Mr. Peters on Dec. 10, in connection with the New England Chamber of Commerce.

The cable follows: "I thank you for your courteous cablegram and cordially reciprocate the wish of a more and more fruitful development of our relations with your country."

On Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays no money was expended by the city, while the previous two years approximately \$4000 was spent. Cuts were also made in the convention expenses, which totaled \$127.05 as compared with \$14,735.57 in 1925 and \$92,080.03 in 1924.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE GETS MUSSOLINI CABLE

In a belated cablegram to Andrew J. Peters, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, translated by the Italian Consul at Boston, and received at the chamber today, Premier Benito Mussolini expressed the good wishes of Italy to the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The message was expected in time to be read at the inaugural dinner to Mr. Peters on Dec. 10, in connection with the New England Chamber of Commerce.

WELFARE TRUSTEES TO ACT ON MR. HELLER

Mayor Nichols today formally presented the name of Nathan A. Heller as chairman of the Overseers of the Public Welfare at a meeting with the trustees in his office. The trustees are to meet tomorrow morning to take definite action on the nomination of Mr. Heller, to succeed Simon E. Hecht.

The Mayor, Saturday, renominated Thomas J. Hurley, chairman of the street commission, in a communication to the Civil Service Commission for another three-year term. He also favored the promotion of Herbert J. Hurley to executive secretary of the Fire Department, with a salary increase of \$700 a year, and the promotion of Lieut. Daniel Martell as captain of Rescue Company, No. 1, paying \$2500 a year.

PRESIDENT INVITED TO VISIT RHODE ISLAND

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—President Coolidge was invited today by Senators Metcalf and Gerry and the Rhode Island congressional delegation to attend the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of East Greenwich, R. I., to be celebrated next September.

The President was told that the Veterans of Foreign Wars would hold their annual convention in East Greenwich at that time and that the veterans were anxious that he attend their meeting.

Perkins Choirs Sing Carols Memorized From Braille

Antiphony by Children's Voices in Rear and Chimes Prove Features of Annual Holiday Concert—Cantata Is Innovation at Institution

The annual Christmas concert of the Perkins Institution for the Blind was held in Dwight Hall at the institution in Watertown yesterday afternoon. The choir, consisting of approximately 120 persons, was divided into two sections, the older pupils sitting on the platform and the younger children singing from the balcony at the rear.

The chorus was directed by Edwin L. Gardner and assisted by Miss Edith Mathews, soprano, and Miss Madeline Brooks, mezzo soprano. Seven members of the faculty participated. Some of the selections were accompanied by Miss Seymour, pianist, and others by Mr. Hartwell at the organ.

The program was sung from memory, the words and music having been learned from Braille copies. The first part of the concert was devoted to short carols of various types from several countries. Among the most effective was "A Song for Christmas" by Daniel Gregory Mason, the air of which was played first on the chimes in the tower of Dwight Hall. The refrain of another carol, a song from the seventeenth century by Hugo Jungst, was echoed by a quartet. In several antiphonal carols, the children's voices in the balcony made pleasant contrast to the more practiced singing of the older pupils.

Y. M. H. A. EXPANSION PROGRAM OUTLINED

Boston Branch Hopes to Build Home in Town

Plans of the Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association to erect a new building in the center of the city to replace the present house and gymnasium on Beaver Street, Roxbury, were discussed by Albert Hurwitz, president of the Associated Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations at the third biennial convention of the Jewish Welfare Board here yesterday.

Members of 237 affiliated organizations in the United States and Canada were present. The sessions were held at the Blythman Club and a banquet followed at Roxbury. Harry L. Gluckman, executive director of the board, founded April 6, 1917, owning property valued at \$15,250,000, reported that 67 Y. M. and Y. W. H. A.'s, about one-fourth of the constituency of the board, are located in New England. During the next few months, seven additional structures are to be erected in different parts of the country at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000, and an equal sum is available in nine cities as a result of a recent campaign.

Kin of Lafayette to Honor Patriot

Mayor Asked to Assist Countess de Segur of France in Ceremony on Common

Frank G. Allen, Acting Governor, today received an invitation from the Countess de Segur of France to attend the placing of a wreath on the Lafayette monument on Boston Common, Monday, Dec. 27.

"I learn with very great pleasure," says the invitation, "that there stands in the historic Boston Common a bas-relief of our distinguished patriot, the Marquis de Lafayette."

"It is needless for me to assure you of the deep appreciation of my countrymen for all the courtesies and honors France has received in the series of free monthly concerts of chamber music given under the Elizabethan Shurtleff Coolidge Foundation of the Library of Congress. It was also, so far as records at hand show, the first time the Flonzaley had ever played in Boston at a concert open to the public without a commission charge. It was not surprising, therefore, that long before the scheduled hour the hall had been filled and the doors closed."

The program was made up of Beethoven's Piano Concerto in E minor, Op. 59, No. 3; Daniel Gregory Mason's Variations on a Theme of John Powell, Op. 24, and Schumann's Quartet in A major, Op. 41, No. 3. A thoroughly classical program, though Mr. Mason's opus was played from memory by Mr. Heller, a member of a distinguished musical family, professor of music at Columbia and author of many authoritative historical and critical books on music, kept himself in this, as in his other compositions, free of any taint of what is loosely known as modernism. Reading that the theme used here is by John Powell, the listener might have expected an excursion into the dark fields of jazz. Not at all. The theme is of distinctly devotional nature, introduced Andante con moto. The movement is preserved throughout the eight linked sections, though one of them is marked "un poco animato" and another "Allegro giusto." Though this music might have been written at any time in the last century, it is nevertheless so modern and so imbued with the composer's musical culture as to seem reflective rather than reminiscent. Decidedly an agreeable piece of music.

MASONS OF MUNICE OPEN NEW TEMPLE

Splendid Structure Dedicated in Indiana City

MUNICE, Ind. (Special Correspondence)—Formal dedication of the new Munice Masonic Temple, for the erection of which members of Masonic and allied orders have provided a sum approaching \$100,000, marks an important milestone in the progress of Masonry in this city. The imposing structure, of brick and stone exterior, not only provides a fraternal headquarters for the various Masonic bodies of Munice, but contains a large auditorium and stage for civic entertainments.

The new temple rises six stories or more above the street, and the architect has employed a perpendicular line effect to particular advantage in accentuating the structure's height. The dedicatory ceremonies found the edifice virtually completed, save for the installation of six pipe organs, which will be finished within a short time, it is expected. Grand Lodge officials participated in the program.

Delaware Lodge, No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons, organized in 1842, and Munice Lodge, No. 433, which dates back to 1870, according to available records, are provided with spacious quarters in the new temple. Other orders which are accommodated are Munice Chapter, No. 30, Royal Arch Masons; Munice Council, No. 16, Royal and Select Masters; Munice Chapter, No. 104, Order of Eastern Star, and Munice Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar.

In 1920 toward the completion of the building project was taken, when the Munice Masonic Temple Association was formed. The corner stone was placed in position in 1923 and in November of this year all the Masonic activities were relocated in their new home. The building committee, of which George W. Wagner is chairman, was guided by the desire to give Munice a new temple that would be a memorial to the achievements of the Masonic groups of the city.

VANCOUVER ELEVATOR RECEIPTS INCREASING

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—With the closing of navigation on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, the westward movement of prairie-grown grain, which was sluggish in the early part of the season, is rapidly developing. Grain receipts at the Vancouver elevator are steadily increasing and grain shippers predict that from now onward the movement to the Pacific will grow.

Exports of grain from this port to the present time have touched the 7,000,000 bushel mark. Ships due to Dec. 30 will take upward of 2,500,000 bushels, of which 500,000 bushels will go to the Orient. Ships due in January will take over 3,000,000 bushels, of which half will be for the Orient.

ARIZONA HONORS WOMAN PHOENIX, Ariz. (Special Correspondence)—A bronze tablet in honor of Mrs. E. Josephine Brawley Hughes who, in 1873, established at Tucson the first girl's public school in the southwest and became the first woman teacher in Arizona, has been placed in the State House at Phoenix in the rotunda of the State Capitol.

Playground Beauty Prizes Won by Two Massachusetts Cities

Newton and Turners Falls Among Victors in Harmon Foundation's International Contest—Awards Based on Improvements Obtained at Small Cost

Newton and Turners Falls, Mass., are among the 35 cities that won prizes in the contest held by the Harmon Foundation for the greatest progress in playground beautification during the last year, according to an announcement by the Playground and Recreation Association, New York, which conducted the competition. One hundred and eighty-nine cities in all parts of the United States and a few in Canada competed.

Recognizing the need for beautiful and cultural surroundings in playground work as well as modern equipment and organized play, the foundation announced last year that it would like to note the progress in the various cities and as a stimulus offered three major prizes and a number of smaller ones for the greatest development, shown in 12 months. Heretofore, playgrounds in many places had been shown to be mere open spaces, using various play devices but lacking in the cultural and esthetic influences to which most children respond very easily.

As Ernst Herman, superintendent of playgrounds of Newton, said, "Children often will go miles farther to play at a beautiful playground, passing by those which are not beautiful. Children love beautiful things and learn to develop them easily."

Mr. Herman said that Newton did not enter its most beautiful playground in the competition.

"Rather we put our worst foot forward," he said.

He cited, in this connection, the desirable results obtained by a playground in Florida where the tall pine trees had been effectively used both as providing shade and in the beautification scheme.

In some of the towns where little money was available, wonderful results were shown, he said. In these places the community furnished labor and materials, one man donating bricks for a garden wall, another the labor and setting out flower borders and lawns—all volunteer activity conducted under wise and trained guidance.

Other cases, he said, showed evidence of "beautification that did not beautify," these almost invariably resulting where some supposedly beautiful element had been introduced instead of developing the beauty already there.

Awards were made from photographs, drawings and descriptions, showing conditions before and after the beautifying work. Mr. Lee said the whole contest showed the increasing tendency throughout the country to make playgrounds city beauty spots as well as play spots. The highest awards, \$500 each and \$500 worth of nursery stock, were won by Green Bay, Wis.; La Porte, Ind.; and Stillman Valley, Ill., all midwest communities. In addition to the two Massachusetts cities which won lesser prizes—\$50 in cash and \$50 worth of nursery stock—others were: Oak Park, Canton and Monmouth, Ill.; Dayton, Sidney and Bellfontaine, O.; Pasadena and Montebello, Calif.; Utica and Irondequoit, N. Y.; Johnston and Carlisle, Pa.; Stamford and Watertown, Conn.; Shreveport, La.; Lincoln and Kearney, Neb.; Sarasota, Fla.; Paragould and Little Rock, Ark.; Orangeburg and Pauline, S. C.; Williston, N. D.; Bicknell, Ind.; Alamosa, Colo.; Chihuahua, N. M.; Canton, Ga.; and London, Ont.

The judges were William B. Harmon, president of the Harmon Foundation; Henry V. Hubbard, landscape architect; Mr. Lee, Harold S. Buttenheim, editor, and Lee F. Hammer, director of the department of recreation, Russell Sage Foundation.

LIBRARIES TO DISCUSS BROADER AFFILIATION

Membership in the national Special Libraries' Association is to be considered by the S. L. A. of Boston at a meeting to be held next Monday at 7:45 p. m. in the Congregational Library at 14 Beacon Street. A new plan for the affiliation of the local associations with the national was proposed at a recent meeting of the executive committee in New York, and this will be reported upon by two members who attended it.

DEAN OF RADCLIFFE TO READ BEST PLAY

Miss Bernice Brown, dean of Radcliffe, will read the best original Christmas story submitted from the student body, tomorrow at 5 o'clock, in the living room in Agassiz House. The committee which will judge the stories is composed of Miss Brown, Eleanor Barnes 1925, Yonkers, and Edith E. McCarthy, 1926, Medford.

The reading will be followed by a Christmas play across the street, at 1925, and a group singing by the whole college. Supper will be served. This is the last college activity before the beginning of the holidays, and is an annual event managed by the sophomores.

20TH CENTURY CLUB ELECTIONS

Officers for the coming year were elected by the Twentieth Century Club at its headquarters, 3 Joy Street, Saturday. They are as follows: James P. Monroe, president; Samuel F. Hubbard, vice-president; H. P. Whitney, secretary; William F. Burdett, treasurer; Mrs. Franklin T. Kurt and William F. Macy, council, three years; the Rev. William H. Brantley, Mrs. Ethel B. Osborne, Mrs. Gardner Washburn of Brookline, membership committee, three years; George Deffen in place of the Rev. Joseph S. Moulton, resigned, membership committee, two years.

WESTWOOD DEFERS BOND ISSUE Because of the expense entailed by providing itself with a municipal water supply, instead of water from wells as at present, Westwood indefinitely postponed the proposal to issue \$250,000 in bonds, authorized by the Legislature in 1925, at a meeting Saturday night. The vote was 33 to 60 out of an electorate of 900. The town has until 1928 to act in the matter.

CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION GRANTED IN MASSACHUSETTS

New Projects Included Business in Jewelry, Footwear, Cranberries, Advertising, Candy, Furniture, Mortgages, Poultry, Leather and Trucking

Charters of incorporation have been granted by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, to the following new Massachusetts companies: Kramer-Schneider, Inc., Boston; men's clothing; capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Jack Schneider, Brookline; Philip Kramer, Roxbury; and Samuel Silverman, Brighton.

Hotel Commodore, Inc., Boston; hotel and restaurant business; capital, \$25,000; incorporators, Alfred Di Pesa and Marie Di Pesa, both of Boston; and Dino Robiglio, Boston. Fowler's Lunch, Incorporated, Springfield; capital, \$5000 and 150 no-par value shares; incorporators, Alvin G. Fowler, Charles H. Dooley, and Dena L. Fowler, all of Springfield.

A-1 Food-Service, Inc., Boston; food vending machines; capital, \$50,000 and 100 no-par value shares; incorporators, Edna L. Spencer, and Adrian G. Anderson, both of Boston; and William E. Chandler, Norwood.

Tougas & Cox, Inc., Needham; confectionery; capital, 1000 no-par value shares; incorporators, Thomas B. Cox, Needhamville; Louis N. Tougas, and Harriet H. Tougas, both of Needham.

Salem Furniture Company, Inc., Boston; furniture; capital, \$20,000; incorporators, Mollie Florence, Benjamin Florence, both of Boston; and Dora Bora of Lawrence.

Boston Bay Mortgage Corporation, Boston; mortgage and discount business; capital, 12-shares without par value; incorporators, Joseph W. Guarante, of Boston; Philip C. Hill, of Belmont; and James H. Vahey Jr., of Watertown.

Berman & Waldman, Inc., Boston; jewelry; capital, \$25,000; incorporators, Max Berman, Waban; Gustave Waldman, Roxbury; and S. Max Abelson of Boston.

Academy Shoe Company, Haverhill; footwear; capital, \$2,000; incorporators, Herman W. Goldberg, Marsoub Beoulas and Edgar A. Movsesian, all of Haverhill.

P. H. McCarthy & Sons, Inc., Springfield; pawnbroking; capital, \$25,000; incorporators, Patrick H. McCarthy, Patrick J. McCarthy, and Bernard J. McCarthy, all of Springfield.

McLaurin, Inc., Boston; household furnishings; capital, \$75,000; incorporators, Arthur McLaurin of Arlington, Patrick F. Regan of Jamaica Plain, Arthur W. Priest of Dorchester, and Elizabeth F. Brown of Jamaica Plain.

J. E. Cochrane & Sons, Inc., Needham; dyers, printers and finishers of clothes; capital, \$30,000, and 700 no-par value shares; incorporators, J. Eugene Cochrane, John Cochrane, and Donald Cochrane, all of Brookline.

B. Finger, New Bedford; Thornton L. Lyman, Dartmouth, and Solomon Rosenberg, New Bedford.

Apex Mortgage & Securities Corporation, Worcester; securities and mortgages; capital, \$250,000, and 2500 no-par value shares; incorporators, Bernard A. Sundin, Homer J. Welton and Raymond J. Welton, all of Worcester.

Standard Split Company, Boston; hides and skins; capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Herbert J. Kelly, Brighton; William Arthur Reilly, Jamaica Plain, and Paul L. Minaglia, Salem.

National Paint & Wall Paper Stores, Inc., Boston; wall paper, molding, etc.; capital, \$100,000; incorporators, Sadie G. Grandberg, Morris Grandberg, both of Brookline; Albert Grandberg and Louis Grandberg, both of Boston.

Klimball Machine Shop, Lowell; capital, 1000 no-par value shares; incorporators, Robert Cutler, Brookline; Francis H. Cummings, Boston, and Henry R. Gould, Nahant.

Kimball poultry company, Inc., Boston; poultry business; capital, \$100,000; incorporators, James H. Gimes Jr., Hull; F. F. Hanifan, Weymouth, and George S. Clarkson, Boston.

A. P. M. Corporation, Brookline; operate hotels, apartment houses; capital, 500 no-par value shares; incorporators, Mayo A. Shattuck, Hingham; Robert H. Davison, Cambridge, and E. Stuart Macmillan, Boston.

Photo Fabric Company, Boston; commercial photography; capital, \$500,000; incorporators, Harry Finn, Brookline; Howard L. Baker, Kingston, and Joseph C. Burdett, Hingham.

Massachusetts Cotton Mills, Inc., Boston; capital, 1000 no-par value shares; incorporators, Edward W. Lovring of Taunton, Frederick W. Notman of Needham and John M. Foster of Beverly.

The Finnish Trucking Company, Inc., Fitchburg; trucking; capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Oscar Ukola, Samuel Marikainen and Matti E. Luoma, all of Fitchburg.

Stiles Sales Service, Inc., Boston; trading and advertising business; capital, \$26,000; incorporators, Everett C. Stiles, Boston; Frank E. Magoun and Arthur D. Thomson, both of Woburn.

Louis Underwear Company, Worcester; underwear; capital, \$100,000; incorporators, Leonard Seder, Marguerite F. O'Connor and Mary L. Foley, all of Worcester.

Linnell Cranberry Company, Coitville; raise cranberries and other fruits; capital, \$25,000; incorporators, Carl O. Child, West Medford; Charles L. Gifford, Coitville, and Henry W. Packer, Wellesley.

Why Not Telephone Your Photograph?

Novel Holiday Greeting Suggested for Delivery on Christmas Morning

Here is the latest form of Christmas greeting—your picture sent by telephone. For the purpose of encouraging it, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will send your photograph, by wire from its Boston office to Chicago, New York, Cleveland, or San Francisco and deliver it on Christmas morning to the person designated to receive it.

The reduced charge for such a Christmas greeting from Boston to any of the above cities is \$15. All that is necessary in addition to the above charge, is a good photograph. The Telephone Company will copy it, send it by wire, and from the film made at the other end of the line, make a print which will be delivered by messenger to any address in any of the above cities or any adjacent cities.

The photographs will be received at any time between now and Christmas at its telephotograph department at 125 Milk Street, Boston, but delivery of the printed picture will not take place until Christmas morning, unless directions to the contrary are given.

HUMANE SOCIETY SERVICE GROWING

Shelters 13,000 Animals in Year in Seattle Area

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—The Humane Society of King County and Seattle during the last year gave shelter to 13,000 animals, handled 1095 cases of cruelty including the caring of 140 children, inspected treatment of horses and mules on grading jobs and of animals in shows, answering a total of 21,573 telephone calls for aid.

The working force at the shelter consisted of 11 men and women and seven motor cars. Mr. Farrar says the society made a profit for the city during the year of more than \$2500. Under city administration the work usually resulted in a deficit, it was explained.

An active campaign against the air gun and sling shot used by boys, is under way now. Reports have reached the society that birds in the parks were being destroyed and other damage being done by these weapons.

FISH AND GAME LAW ENFORCEMENT SOUGHT

All interested in the preservation of wild life in this State have been invited by the officers of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation to attend the annual conference to be held at the State House on Dec. 29, at 10 a. m. The principal subject to be discussed is that of law enforcement and to consider the status of the fish life in ponds.

There will be no annual banquet of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association this year. The association is concentrating its efforts on the Sportsmen's Show which it will put on in the latter part of January. For this reason there will be no entertainment or dinner on the evening of the conference.

BOTH SIDES HEARD IN OIL TANK HEARING

After the street commissioners heard the arguments for and against the erection of a 2,056,320-gallon oil tank for the American Oil Company of New York on East Boston land, fronting Chelsea Creek, the body took the matter under advisement. The company, which was represented by Oliver W. Richardson, made a strenuous plea for a permit to erect the tank about a dozen residents of the neighborhood.

Thomas A. Niland, former Senator, said that any more tanks in the district would add to the fire hazard and instead of increasing the storage space there, the company ought to cut down on the number of tanks. Mr. Niland, who resides at 19 Moore Street, also protested against the fumes which cover the neighborhood.

NEW JEWELRY 'AUCTION' CURB SOUGHT IN BILL

Further control over the "auction" of jewelry and bric-a-brac is the object of a bill to be introduced in the Massachusetts House in a few days by George C. Gilman, Representative from West Roxbury, amending the present law governing such auctions and with a view to eliminating "fake auctions." It is announced today by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the jewelry store at 125 State Street, that the bill is to be introduced by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The bill is to be supported by the Boston Business Bureau; the Retail Trade Board; Herbert A. Wilson, Boston Police Commissioner; and the Massachusetts Jewelers' Association, who were instrumental in securing passage of a bill last year restricting such auctions.

MEXICAN CONSUL
ISSUES ANSWER

(Continued from Page 1)

people—judged by 'American standards.'
"More than that. We should be desirous of having the Catholic Church in Mexico judged by the standards applied by the Catholic Church and to the Catholic Church in the United States.

Fundamental Tenet

"The fundamental tenet of the American people in religion is, as the bishop's pastoral points out, religious freedom—tolerance. This means the right of every person of every creed to worship freely as he sees fit.

"Many of the early settlers in America fled from the Old World to escape religious persecution. Among those who were conspicuous in planting on the soil of the New World the seed of tolerance were the Roman Catholics, under Lord Baltimore.

"By the time the colonists were ready to form a nation, their love of religious liberty and their detestation for the imposition of any kind of control or compulsion in the matter of religious belief were so thoroughly established that the First Amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1791, declared:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

"This has been the policy of the United States ever since, and it is one that every liberty-loving individual must and does applaud.

"Now, what was the situation in Mexico?

Mexican Independence

"It was nearly half a century later (1810-1820) when the Mexican people sought to establish their independence against a tyranny and oppression far greater than that which the American colonist had rightly considered intolerable. The Mexicans fought, likewise, against far greater obstacles.

"The Holy Inquisition still existed and so dominant was the Catholic hierarchy that it was able to write into our Constitution not merely that the Catholic religion would be the state religion but that none other would be tolerated. Of course freedom of press was not permitted, nor freedom of assembly, nor freedom of thought.

"In 1815 the Holy Inquisition had 'relaxed to the secular arm' for execution the great patriot and statesman, Jose Maria Morelos, himself a priest, for the 'heresy' of supplying independence. Then began, and is still in process after over 100 years of blood and anguish, the struggle to attain what the American people achieved at the time of their independence, but which was denied the Mexicans.

"The Mexican people thought they had achieved it in the middle of the last century when our great leader, Benito Juarez, and a group of liberty-loving individuals—all of them pious and devout Catholics, incidentally—having long realized that religion was one thing and political and economic control another, managed legally to separate church and state.

Coming of Maximilian

"But they reckoned without their foes. The hierarchy precipitated a bloody three-year civil war for the retention of their special privileges and when finally defeated brought about a foreign intervention which imposed as Emperor the Hapsburg Archduke, Maximilian. After the Empire fell the clergy were not beaten, however, and although the reform laws remained on the statute books they were nullified in practice and in fact.

"Religious liberty and tolerance indeed!

"I refer the eminent Cardinal and Bishops of the United States to any and every pastoral issued by their colleagues, the Archbishops and Bishops of Mexico at that time so that they may note and ponder the invariable references to religious

freedom and tolerance as 'impious,' 'sacrilegious,' 'un-Catholic' and 'infamous.' They have not changed. Yes, it was quite different in the United States where in the words of that eminent Cardinal, Gibbons of Baltimore, under the American system of tolerance Catholicism could and did 'blossom like the rose.'

"Let the Cardinal and Catholic bishops of the United States ask any of the Protestant missionaries who are now in Mexico to relate the early experiences of many who were beaten, set upon, and how some lost their lives, martyrs to their religious faith, and of others who narrowly escaped death for the crime of being Protestants.

"It was about the peaceful Mexican Indians who spontaneously attacked them with sticks and stones and knives shouting, 'Mueran los Protestantes' (Death to the Protestants). 'Liberty, tolerance, indeed! When the word 'Protestante' is today used by the Mexican Catholic hierarchy and, unfortunately by many Mexicans who have been under their sway, it is an epithet of contempt.

"Tolerance! Liberty! 'Where else in the world do Catholics now celebrate Holy Saturday by burning Judas in effigy and where else does the word 'Judio' (Jew) rival 'Protestante' as a label of infamy?

"Some Questions
"Who was it that taught the Mexican people that?

"Freedom! The Mexicans want freedom with the passion of a people to whom it has been denied. They want education, they want to go to those schools, those civil schools against which the Catholic hierarchy in Mexico has always conducted and are now conducting an intransigent warfare denouncing them as 'godless' and 'atheistic' merely because they are public schools.

"Do the Catholic clergy in the United States condone that?

"This is but a small part of the story. The task of settling down the full truth about the Catholic hierarchy as it is in Mexico is a revolting. What better evidence do the Catholic hierarchy in the United States need than to compare what they have done coming as an insignificant minority to a Protestant country and building a church which is strong, growing, active in its support of the government, which prides itself in being patriotic and loyal, and the position of the Catholic Church in Mexico which had an unchallenged monopoly for three and a half centuries and which has left a desert of ignorance, misery and superstition which is apparent to even the most casual visitor?

"It is true that there exist now in Mexico restrictions to limit the political activities of the clergy which do not exist in the United States.

"It is true that there is an attempt now being made in Mexico by legal means to limit the further perpetuation of superstition and ignorance among the Mexican masses. Our history tells fully, convincingly, pathetically, why these laws have been found necessary.

"The United States do not exist in the United States and could never exist because in America there has been tolerance and religious liberty. 'If the Roman Catholic clergy in Mexico would confine themselves to their spiritual duties, then the so-called religious question, which is not a religious question at all, would have been settled long ago.

"(Signed)
"Arturo M. Elias,
"Consul-General of Mexico in New York."

FACTS ABOUT JEWS TO
BE ASKED OF MR. FORD

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Rules Committee has been asked to invite Henry Ford to appear before it to outline the facts he had in mind when he charged that the federal reserve system was controlled by "international Jews."

The request came from Sol Bloom (D.), Representative from New York, in a letter to Bertrand H. Snell, chairman of the rules committee. Mr. Bloom already has introduced a resolution calling for investigation of Mr. Ford's charges.

COOLIDGE NAVY POLICY CHANGE
VIEWED AS STEP TO ARMS CUT

Butler Bill Providing for Construction of 10 Cruisers Interpreted to Mean United States Will Be Guided by Programs of Other Powers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The sudden change of position by President Coolidge on the question of increasing the naval appropriation sufficient to complete the 1924 cruiser and dirigible program was characterized in a congressional quarter as a warning to the great powers that they must either be prepared to accept further limitation of naval armaments, or that the United States will place them in the matter of adding equipment.

The informant pointed out two matters of the utmost significance to corroborate his views. The first was the abrupt shifting of position by President Coolidge, on the issue of increasing the Navy. In his annual message to Congress, in his budget estimates, he emphatically opposed the further construction of ships or dirigibles.

A few days after an interview with him by Thomas S. Butler (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, sent to the House Naval Affairs Committee, of which he is chairman, a letter from the President to the editor of the Army and Navy Journal was made public, in which the President briefly but definitely asserted that he stood by the declarations in his messages to Congress opposing increased armaments.

Hinged on Arms Pact

Five hours later, Mr. Butler informed the press that the President had given him and four committee colleagues, who had hurriedly called upon the President, assurances of support of a bill providing for an ultimate expenditure of \$140,000,000 for the construction of ten 10,000-ton supercruisers.

Several features of this bill provided the informant his other basis for his reasoning. The measure, he declared, is really little more than a gesture. He expressly states that the construction of the vessels it authorizes shall be subject to the limitation prescribed by the Naval Armaments Treaty, that no money is actually appropriated for the building of the craft, that no time is fixed for their completion and finally there is a clause in the measure which would empower the President to suspend the cruiser program in whole or in part at any time that an arms conference may be called.

This provision reads:
"That in the event of an international conference for the limitation of naval armaments, the President is hereby empowered, in his discretion, to suspend in whole or in part any or all construction authorized by this Act."

May Seek to Amend Bill
Members of the Naval Affairs Committee declared that this section was included in the bill at the proposal of the President, who, they declared, indicated he wanted to be free to take such action as he deemed appropriate should an arms conference be called. While the President's approval of the House Naval Committee's program is regarded as of the utmost importance, the measure itself has stirred no particular enthusiasm among naval circles. Navy officials point out that the bill does not specify when the ships shall be built. They have hopes, however, that amendments may be obtained in the Senate which will authorize money and fix dates.

Consider Hague Meeting
Mr. Porter's meeting with the President on the subject came after a story had emanated from the White House to the effect that the President did not consider the time appropriate for issuing a call for a Hague meeting.

It is understood that Mr. Porter called the President's attention to the fact that his resolution set no time for the calling of such a conference, leaving the matter entirely in the hands of the President. With this information the President is said to have informed Mr. Porter that he had no objection to Congress acting on the matter. With this assurance Mr. Porter's meeting with the President ended.

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Arrangements were made with our makers last summer to supply a large number of these stockings for Christmas selling. Because his looms were idle, we secured them at reductions in price. They are unusually fine texture, pure dye silk, clinging faultlessly to the ankle. Slightly heavier than chiffon, but not so heavy as service.

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ALIEN PROPERTY
RULE CRITICIZED

Irregularities Charged in Special Report to President by Mr. McCarl

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—J. R. McCarl, Comptroller-General, in a special report to President Coolidge on the administration of the \$500,000,000 worth of alien property seized during the war reveals many irregularities, says a Washington dispatch to the World.

The President, says the World, has sent copies of the report to the Treasury and to William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho and chairman of a committee to investigate the alien property situation. A transcript of the report, the World says, among other things reveals:

"Excessive amounts, aggregating millions, were paid for attorneys' fees, for commissions to depositors, and other expenses. Corporations supposed to be liquidated are permitted to continue for years, for the benefit only of officers and attorneys. 'Starred' government employees were paid additional amounts from trust funds. Limitations placed by Congress on expenses of administration were disregarded in big matters and small. Funds were left for years in the possession of certain individuals without any serious attempt at collection. Interest on trust funds was withdrawn from the Treasury.

It is pointed out in naval circles here that all the cruisers now building in Great Britain are for replacement purposes only, and that this country will be left in the minority as far as powerful post-Washington agreement on vessels is concerned if the new United States program is carried out in its entirety.

Little urgency is attached to the question, however, not only because it is one thing to provide for building such vessels and another to complete them, but also because the opinion is strongly held here that the United States Navy, like that of Great Britain, is a great instrument for the maintenance of world peace, and that its growth can be regarded, therefore, with equanimity.

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which paid more than 4 per cent, and placed in banks paying less than 4 per cent.

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Motor Progress: Last one tempted to think much history cannot be written in a bare quarter of a century. New York City had only three gasoline cars in 1899.

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CORPORATE TAX RISE PROTESTED

Present Rate Too High Compared With Other Levies, Says National Chamber

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Taking issue with the majority members of the House Ways and Means Committee, the United States Chamber of Commerce, through its board of directors meeting in Washington, has voiced a demand for "early reduction of taxation equal to the annual surplus produced under the present law."

Vote of its members throughout the country, it was declared, has determined the Chamber to urge Congress at this session to reduce the corporate income tax, and repeal the estate tax and certain excise taxes. Its directors declared that reduction of the corporate tax rate, which will be increased to 13½ per cent on Jan. 1, would insure a more equitable distribution of the tax burden than the proposed horizontal rebates.

The board also declared for development of "a systematic program of revenues and expenditures for the national government to the end that these may be substantially balanced," and recommended that all payments to the United States on account of foreign debts should be applied to retirement of the national public debt.

It was declared that the taxes on corporate profits are assessed practically against the income received by individuals from corporate dividends, and that the 13½ per cent rate is out of all proportion to the rates on individual income taxes.

The chamber bases its recommendation for readjustment of the corporate income tax on the theory that a high rate constitutes a levy on the sources of production and thus discourages enterprise and business expansion.

"The estimated surplus for the fiscal year is sufficient to permit of an immediate reduction of 10 per cent," it is stated. "Next year, if this particular provision of the revenue act is not changed corporations must pay at the rate of 13½ per cent on income, thus further increasing the present burden of taxation and paying into the Treasury still larger sums which are not necessary to meet the current expenses of government."

UNITED STATES STAMPS FORGED IN CANADA

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 14 (AP)—British Columbia liquor exporting interests have forged United States revenue stamps and used them on Canadian bottled liquor, have made payments of money to provincial officials, and have contributed to the campaign funds of Canadian political parties, the Royal Commission investigating rum smuggling was told here yesterday.

George Reifel, president of the Joseph Kennedy Company, a liquor house, testified that the concern put United States whiskey labels on liquor manufactured in British Columbia.

F. R. Anderson, counsel for the Consolidated Exporters of British Columbia, a firm engaged in supplying liquor to United States bootleggers, testified that \$10,000 was paid by the concern Dec. 21, 1925, to the campaign fund of the Liberal Party. The check was handed to "the man who was recognized as the leader of the party in Vancouver," Mr. Anderson said.

AERONAUTICS TROPHY AWARD BOARD NAMED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Porter Adams, president of the National Aeronautic Association, has appointed the committee which will award the 1926 Collier Trophy for the greatest achievement in aviation.

The committee, which will meet here next month, is headed by Orville Wright of Dayton, O., one of the inventors of the airplane. He will serve with Dr. George W. Lewis of Washington, of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; Capt. Earl Findley, Washington; F. G. Ericson, New York, and Carl F. Schory, Washington.



Carrying On

Baltimore, Md.
Special Correspondence
RECENTLY an instructor in a well-known college passed on, leaving a large family with no immediate means of support. His salary had been \$3000 a year.

The head of his department after much deliberation called the other two instructors together and suggested that the three of them do the work that their colleague had formerly done and that the salary continue to go to the family. This, of course, meant that each instructor, already carrying a heavy load, would take considerably more work, but the college management agreed to the arrangement.

Now, due to the unselfish labor of these instructors, the family continues to live in comfort while other arrangements are being made for the future.

To Help a Child

Austin, Minn.
SO THAT 10-year-old Ethel Skarstad might not be deprived of an education because of physical handicaps, two entire grades in an Austin school building changed rooms.

The grade which the handicapped girl was to attend was originally on the second floor. Being unable to climb the stairs, it looked for a time as though she would be forced to give up the public school.

When school authorities heard of the situation, they switched rooms in the first and second floors, so that Ethel's grade was on the ground floor.

POPE APPOINTS TWO NEW CARDINALS

ROME, Dec. 20 (AP)—Pope Pius held a secret consistory at the Vatican today, with the participation of all the members of the sacred college residing in Rome, headed by Cardinal Bishop Vannutelli. He appointed two new Italian cardinals, Giuseppe Gamba, archbishop of Turin, and Lorenzo Lauri, nuncio to Poland. The pontiff's allocation lasted 50 minutes. In it he again strongly denounced the "persecution" of the Roman Catholic church in Mexico, urged the French Roman Catholics to unite in the religious field, although feeling free to follow the various political parties, and regretted the excesses against Roman Catholic organizations which occurred in Italy after the last attempt to assassinate Benito Mussolini.

QUEENSLAND SUGAR PROSPECTS
BRISBANE, Queensland (Special Correspondence)—Bountiful rains have fallen in the Cairns district, a splendid sugar crop for this season is assured, and the young cane for next year has been given a good start. It is estimated that approximately 275,000 tons of raw sugar will be produced in Queensland this year.

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Club "Walks Out" on Orators When Hourglass Signals

Quitting Rule at Columbia (Mo.) Round-Table Meetings Enforced Without Respect to Who's Who—Informality Rules to Nih Degree

COLUMBIA, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—It's a usual thing to sit boredly through an after-dinner speech. But a prominent speaker was in the midst of an address in Columbia, when his audience abruptly arose from the table and left the speaker's last words in mid-air. Disrespect and a social faux pas? No. Merely a meeting of the Round Table Club of Columbia.

The most informal of gatherings, the usual luncheon of the club is attended by many noted visitors in Columbia. A rigid rule is followed in regard to the length of the meetings. At the beginning of each meeting an hourglass is placed in the start position, and when the last sand trickles to the lower portion of the glass the diners and speakers immediately adjourn. If the speaker is in the midst of an oratorical debacle, it makes no difference. The rule always is enforced, and in this respect the club is unique.

Speeches are on a rule very short, the longest being 10 or 15 minutes. During the luncheon members and guests are called upon, and informally, without arising, they talk across the table.

Same to Everybody
Walter Williams, Dean of the school of Journalism of the University of Missouri, is dictator and "major-domo" of the club. Woe to the august dignitary who is caught in the middle of a sentence when the last sand has run its course. If he persists in "saying his say" he finds himself addressing empty chairs at the Round Table. The members declare if the President of the United States were to address the club it would make no difference in regard to the quitting rule.

The club carries its informality to the 10th degree. It has no purpose other than to dine and talk every Tuesday, entertaining whatever dignitary happens to be in Columbia. If no person of prominence is here, with the exception of the resident members who are all more or less prominent, the club holds its usual meeting. On special occasion a session may be held for a guest.

There are no officers, except Dean Williams, dictator, and R. L. (Bob) Hill, alumnus recorder of the university, who is permanent secretary and keeper of the "Golden Book of the Round Table," in which are recorded autographs of all guests since its founding in 1918.

Club Has Famous Visitors
Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, and Archie Coates, writer and secretary to Mr. Stefansson, were entertained by the club when they were in Columbia. Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, on the occasion of the presentation to the school of Journalism of a stone from St. Paul's Cathedral in London, dined with the club, and at the recent presentation of a Japanese club while standing, Dean Williams

nese stone lantern to the Journalism school by Tezuo Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, he was entertained and called



R. L. HILL
Secretary of Round Table Club.

upon to address the club—informally, as usual. W. J. Oliver of Columbia is the only man who has addressed the club away from Columbia for a time and Dean Isidor Loeb, then of the school of business and public administration here, and now in a similar position at Washington University, St. Louis, was "pinch-hitting" as dictator.

Omar D. Gray, self-styled "star boarder" of the club, although living in Sturgeon, Mo., where he operates Omar D. Gray's Sturgeon Leader, attends nearly every meeting. On one occasion Mr. Gray had just begun a talk at a luncheon, when the last sand ran through. Members had, in the few seconds of his speech, received an invitation to be his dinner guests. When his speech was finished, by completion, he had decided upon the year he would invite the club to Sturgeon, but not the month.

The original hourglass which timed the luncheons, and no doubt cut off much profound thought, was broken. Dean Williams, while in Geneva, Switz., presiding at the Press Congress of the World this fall, obtained another hourglass.

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HOUSE WET BLOC PLANS NEW MOVE

Anti-Prohibition Group Seeks to Unite Behind Bill to Weaken Law

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The wet bloc in the House is preparing to go into action in behalf of a modification proposal after the holiday recess of Congress.

Meanwhile, its members and their Senate colleagues are being accused by Wayne B. Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon League of trying to "starve the prohibition cat so it cannot catch the liquor mice." His comment was based on the action of wet representatives and Senators in forcing a \$500,000 item for expenses of undercover enforcement agents out of the Treasury Department supply bill.

One draft of the legislative banner under which the wets plan to advance after the recess has been drawn by John P. Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, chairman of the unofficial House committee on modification of the Volstead Act. Other members are drafting similar proposals, he announced, and out of the lot, one will be selected for concerted support.

Mr. Hill's bill would insert in the Volstead Act, just after the section defining makers of non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices from the law's penalties, a provision to permit the manufacture and sale of beverages which are "not in fact intoxicating as determined in accordance with the laws of the respective states."

Beauty Award Won by Village of 300

Residents Use Rakes and Shovels, Make Recreation Center and Win Prize

CHICAGO (AP)—Stillman Valley in Ogle County, which has the population of a medium sized city hotel, aspired to civic beauty. Stillman Valley wanted a public recreation center. There was a plot of ground in the hamlet, but it was covered with rubbish, three ramshackle buildings, and a big signboard that leaned askew in the wind.

Stillman Valley's 300 residents figured something might be done with that land. But, they said, "we have no park commission and no money. We'll have to do this ourselves."

So they did, with shovels and rakes and much enthusiasm and enjoyment, and won a \$500 prize in a national competition for playground beautification.

The story was contained in the announcement of the Playground and Recreation Association of America's award in its annual playground beautification contests. The Harmon Foundation is donor of the awards. Stillman Valley took first place among places of 5000 population.

Men and women in the hamlet removed 30 wagon loads of rubbish from the site of the recreation center, besides dismantling the buildings and the sign board.

One hundred tons of crushed stone were put in for streets and walks. A ditch was filled in. Shrubs and flowers were planted, old fences and a shelter house were painted.

Improvements to the ground were dedicated at a community night. When the competition began in October, 1925, 82 playgrounds were competing against the Illinois village.

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Art and the Patron

THERE is but one art, though it presents 1000 faces. There is no real distinction among the arts. This becomes clear when we consider the elements which make up a work of art.

First, there is always a problem to be dealt with. The artist is called upon to meet problems of utility, of decoration, of ritual, celebration, education, instruction and countless others. Whatever the problem may be, it is one which demands a practical solution. In terms of our perceptions, or it would be a question for philosophy, not art.

Then, there is the inventiveness with which the artist applies himself to working out the problem. This inventiveness is very much akin to good taste, but differs from it in being positive and kinetic; or, as Fitzgerald implied, masculine. "Taste," he said, "is the feminine of Genius."

Here are two of the elements: a problem, and an attack upon it. Up to this point all arts are very much the same. But there is a new element steps in: the medium through which the artist's inventiveness is to be expressed, into which his inventiveness is to be translated. And it is in the medium alone that the arts differ.

After this comes the mechanical process of translation, involving the technical ability of the artist in his chosen medium.

Two of these elements define the kind of art—the problem, and the medium. Two define the quality of art—the inventiveness of the artist, and his technical skill.

So let us begin with the assumption that there is, as I have said, no real distinction among the arts; that their apparent variety is like the sparkle of a well-cut stone, only the different aspects of the same material.

Now if that is the case, and the writer believes it is, if one art is worthy of our study, all arts must be so. And if man's best study is mankind, where can we look with greater interest than to the products of the inventiveness and dexterity of the artists of the past, dealing with the problems of the bygone ages.

In the history of the world there are many documents, beginning with dinosaur eggs, and ending with saxophones. There are the hieroglyphs of ancient Egypt, the vast stores of classical inscriptions, the libraries of the Middle Ages, with their registers and titles, and the legends and romances; there are the histories and biographies, the legends and romances; we have the "Speculum Majus," the "Mirror" of Vincent of Beauvais, in which is reflected all the natural and human time; we have the later compendia, encyclopedias, and the flood tide of publication which began about 1870, and which has inundated us with the lore of the ages in convenient library form. And all these things we use. We read in Pliny and Herodotus, in Isidore of Seville, and Diderot and d'Alembert, according to our interest. Shall we not use also for our study the other documents, the other sources, less self-conscious, and all the more reliable—the works of art that have come down to us in such great numbers?

In the history of the world there are many documents. The paleontologist tells us his story, and it is true. The astronomer tells us his, and we cannot doubt it. Each natural science contributes to our knowledge of the past, and so to our knowledge of our present selves. We may read the story of a nation in the chronicles of its battles; or we may read it in its literature, or better still, we may do both together. We may delve into the plays and poems which were born among the battles and intrigues which history describes, and see the law's cause and effect inevitably mirrored in the relations between historical conditions and artistic production.

No one can know the history of England, for example, who is ignorant of her literature. And conversely, one does not know half the value of the poems and plays, who knows nothing of the circumstances of their writing. Art has no history apart from history, and history without art-history is only half the story. As Carlyle points out, in "Sartor Resartus," without her colonies, England would still be England, but not without her Shakespeare.

But literature is an art—or may be so. Why, then, if art is one, may we not find that architecture, painting, sculpture, music and the rest may each contribute something of new life to the dull clay of simple history? Indeed we may. The study of these things gives color to the study of a period. If there is good art, we may enjoy it quite apart; but need art, to be art, necessarily be good? Bad art is quite as important, if we are to study the times in which we find it, as good art is, in those happier periods which produced it.

Of course the history of art is very far from uniform, in quality or kind. A period of inferior work, such as we find in ancient Rome, or in modern America, lays the first emphasis on architecture. Now prosperity in an established setting tends to develop the arts of decoration. The presence of art is never an accident. Where there is no necessity there is no art.

But where there is growth, wherever you find greatness, and dominion, and power, and activity of thought and spirit; wherever you find wealth and progress, there you find also art. Sometimes art seems to dominate a time, with one of her many faces, as she did in Athens, in the days of Pericles, or in Italy, during the Renaissance, or in England, under the Good Queen Bess. But from the point of view of history, the absence or decay of art is quite as important and significant as its abundance, or its excellence.

It must be confessed that this goddess Art is something of a gold-digger. She has been known to live in garrets, but by and large she prefers palaces. Whenever there is a real demand for art she appears; and this is a fact of real importance to Americans of our day.

Art follows patronage. She is just as much at home in the palace of a tyrant as she is in the cell of a friar. She will adapt herself to the pages of a vellum Gospel or to the bedside of an eighteenth century marquise. She has answered the call of Christian pilgrims and of Christian martyrs, of saints and Borgia's, of cave men in the Dordogne, and of business men in Wall Street; and to all she makes only one condition—that there must be a need for her.

Art follows patronage. She obeys the law of supply and demand. She is a lady of exquisite perceptions, and always dresses according to the occasion. When she calls on royalty, she wears her most splendid apparel. For the British squire, she wears a sensible gown of good material. When we find her in the catacombs of Rome, she is poorly dressed enough to put a Cinderella at her ease. But it is a goddess underneath; and she is there, same reason—because there is a need for her.

Consider the empires of the world, from ancient Rome east to Constantinople, to Ravenna and again to Rome, the power passed, in Europe, from Rome to the commercial cities of Florence, Pisa, and Siena, in the fourteenth century, to the courts of the Medici, the Malatesti, the Baglioni, the Montefeltro, and then back again to the secularized palace of the Popes, the Borgias, in Rome. In the sixteenth century, we see the rise of Venice, and the beginnings of the greatness of the French court under Francis the First. In the seventeenth century, England, Spain, France and Holland are wealthy and influential, with France under Louis XIV issuing supreme into the succeeding century. The next great Empire was Victoria's. The latest is America's.

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smart, Mr. St. Clair's latest directorial effort is at most, times tepid and, let it be said gently, dull.

Watching this film unfold is like sitting at a clever comedy in the theater, seeing a great deal of pleasant patter across the footlights and for some reason or other, missing a good half of the dialogue. Making the most intriguing gestures in the world is a film actor's lost labor if, through his own agency or the titling department's, the exact meaning is not made plain. I am inclined to believe that Mr. St. Clair has done a very adroit stretch of directing in this new film, but that the more delicate points of the story are somehow or other lost in the usually precarious shuffle of editing and titling. All the while the picture

From a Painting by Karl Sterner.

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cries out for sympathetic audience response, and all the while the audience sits waiting to assist with the good will in the world; yet the thing does not come off.

There are a few delightfully humorous moments scattered through this maze of marital mixups, bits of typical St. Clair comedy that recall his "Grand Duchess and the Waiter," "Trouble With Wives," and "A Woman of the World," and there is a constant pleasure in knowing that the players are at all times recognizable, likable folk and sure to do the exact thing at the right time.

These virtues should be enough in themselves to assure a delightful hour with this film, were it not for the pressing fact that Mr. St. Clair has shown himself on at least four previous occasions one of the really intelligent young American directors and the suspicion that he can so continue to be it will. He has a fine group of players to work with, and Lee Garms has contributed his usual fine photographic effects, which makes the situation all the more poignant.

Florence Vidor lends her gracious presence to the picture and makes a charming, restful focal point for the whirligig society that surrounds her. Clive Brook is likewise distinguished in his portrayal of the French novelist who remains an idealist through thick and thin, and Philip Strange is extremely good as the philanthropist who creates the most dynamic note in the picture with her clever characterization.

Mr. St. Clair's latest effort, "The Adoration of the Magi," is really too individual to have allowed himself to have been far away from it. It is unfortunate that this film has not been properly equipped with the Lonsdale witlings that it should rightfully have. Done to a constantly sustained tempo, and punctuated with crisp and crackling satires and sentiments, "The Popular Sin" would have come close to being another "Grand Duchess," although less distinguished in treatment and much less romantic in temper. Some day we may see a second edition of this film with a new verbal treatment, but until then Mr. St. Clair's latest effort must be ranked well below the pictures he made in his west coast days.

Opportunities to secure important works by the old masters are so rare in the present day and competition among prospective purchasers is so keen that the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, is fortunate in its recent acquisition of a painting by Tintoretto, "The Adoration of the Magi." But few examples of this painter's work are to be seen outside of Europe.

Elizabeth Truman, Designer of BOOK PLATES and ILLUMINATED TEXTS, 64 W. Randolph St., CHICAGO.

Paintings of Sunlit Snow by Walter Koeniger.

Paintings and Drawings and Bronzes by Scott & Fowles.

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Karl Sterner.

Vienna. Special Correspondence. EVER since Karl Sterner won the Rome scholarship in 1908, his work has attracted the greatest attention in art circles in Vienna. In 1921, he was awarded the gold medal of the Künstlerhaus Society, and in the fall of the same year he was made professor at the Vienna Academy—of which he had been a student.

What is exceptional in Sterner's work is his consummate mastery of line and composition. Mass upon mass, figure upon figure, mountain upon mountain, it is line and defini-

tion by resolute and rhythmic lines that dignify his unusual art. He told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor during a visit to his studio in the Fine Arts Academy, that for 15 years he had sought and studied line drawing and its development through large themes.

While in Italy, Sterner gave most heed to Michelangelo, painter, sculptor and architect. It is a curious fact that Sterner at one time felt his life work to be that of a sculptor, following thus in the footsteps of his distinguished father, Karl Sterner, senior. Sterner, junior, is painter, sculptor, etcher, but painter first, and thus he was qualified by instinct and inspiration at least to be a student of the Italian master.

Sterner is, however, German in his painting, although in his lyrical canvases there are evidences of the softening influence of the Italian school. But Sterner will tell you that these lyrical pictures are done as a device to attract the eye, for pleasure and diversion occasionally to prosody.

Of the German and German-Austrian painters whose style left the deepest impression on Sterner were Hans Thoma, Anselm Feuerbach, and Albin Egger-Lienz. And then the German masters of the sixteenth century. Neither impressionist nor expressionist, Sterner might, perhaps, be called a romantic-realist. From Thoma and Feuerbach, he borrowed form and color and from Egger-Lienz he learned mass composition, broadly speaking.

For Sterner is really too individual to have allowed himself to have been far away from it. It is unfortunate that this film has not been properly equipped with the Lonsdale witlings that it should rightfully have. Done to a constantly sustained tempo, and punctuated with crisp and crackling satires and sentiments, "The Popular Sin" would have come close to being another "Grand Duchess," although less distinguished in treatment and much less romantic in temper. Some day we may see a second edition of this film with a new verbal treatment, but until then Mr. St. Clair's latest effort must be ranked well below the pictures he made in his west coast days.

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poverty and hunger and through the dark aftermath of the war. The effect of all this is shown not only in his paintings but in that also of so many others of his generation. A true sense of color and of the joy of right color is difficult to find in many instances today among the best Austrian painters. Since the war Sterner, even in his landscapes, has introduced a harder, stronger, more solid note as a result undoubtedly of his contact with the realism of the war.

Throughout Sterner's work has been carried a permanent thread, namely, his interest in the human figure. His figure studies during 10 years show from the beginning enormous sympathy with form and line. He is an almost unequalled master in Austria in figure drawing, painting or etching. With this as a basis, with the war as a background, and inspired by his natural romanticism and lyricism, which never leaves him, Sterner has contrived to paint very large canvases of late on which by line and rhythm the artist has attempted such colossal problems as "The need of man for a more spiritual existence." Tragedy is found in his late work, and it is, therefore, hardly to be wondered at that his color bears the same stamp of being unequal to the subject.

Sterner is given over to yellow and sometimes to green and blue so that at times the effect is cloying. In his desire to be "monumental" in his themes—as he says himself—and "profoundly deep" he has gone further than even his splendid technique will permit. It is to be expected, however, that as the years go on he will recover again his color poise and let his colors form suitable backgrounds for his exemplary compositions. The purity alone of his figure work in its kind austerity would bring him fame if nothing else did.

The writer is possibly a little conservative, but he cannot help feeling that a picture like "The Windmill," of 1914, painted before the war's outbreak, with its marvelous balancing of light and shade and mass is a more satisfying thing to look upon than the latest "problem" paintings of Sterner. There was, however, in his studio a small painting of a girl with hands clasped behind her head. She was standing by the sea and the gallant lateen sails of Adriatic boats passing along the remainder of the canvas, save for streaks of the blue-green sea.

St. Louis Orchestra Gives Fifth Program.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11 (Special Correspondence).—The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Rudolph Ganz, gave its fifth program Friday afternoon and Saturday night, with Henri Deering, the American pianist, as soloist. The program:

Overture to "The Barber of Seville" Rosini
Symphonic Suite "La Gira" Casella
Symphony No. 1, "Sciochi" Mendelssohn
Symphony No. 3, "Casella" Casella

"La Gira" was a distinct novelty in St. Louis. Much of it is in the dance form and based on the folk tunes of the Sicilian people—a whimsical and fantastical use of these originals. The eight numbers comprising the suite are an arrangement taken from Casella's ballet "La Gira," written in 1924. Not a little of the music is somewhat commonplace; but as the action of the ballet in its decorative parts has to do with peasants, the music no doubt is fitting. The third number, "Nocturne," written for strings with voice behind the scenes, is of tranquil fervor, the very sheen of moonlight as a background for the peasant's serenade.

Mr. Deering is an excellent pianist. The Rachmaninoff concerto was not conceived to show off the play's virtuosity. We have here an extraordinary example of a concerto which is not a solo piece with an orchestral accompaniment. The composer's treatment of the piano is to make it very often wholly subordinate to the orchestra. This is particularly true of the first movement. The composer has designed it, it would appear, a close relationship between the piano and the orchestra, but an utterly impersonal attitude in the pianist. This is no piece for the showman.

Mendelssohn does not often get into the regular symphony programs, and we forget, perhaps, that he represents a very positive musical individuality; law-abiding to the letter; none of that novel, if not a little delightful, confusion of the moderns.

Mrs. Chase, more happily seen at her big show in Fifty-sixth Street, is becoming more and more of a ranking exhibitor. She is still a painter of many moods and styles, trying out here her early rather posty technique in smartly delivered samples, and shifting there to delicately (but none the less very) modulated expressions of pictorial delight. Her gravish, "choir," "Stockbridge" is by far the finest thing she has produced, containing as it does all the boldness and consciousness of her larger style and yet bespeaking a subtler appreciation of her medium.

For great pictorial daring I have yet to see any water color quite up to Mrs. Chase's "Palma Cathedral." Not even among the multitudes of sky-storming modernists has anyone made such a tremendous stab at super-realism as this Boston painter in her rendering of a burning shaft of prismatic light in its zigzag course through the darkened columns of the ancient cathedral. She has managed to hold the brilliance of this penetrating bolt of light through all its passage, and to make the whole matter primarily an affair

of pure design. Her flower paintings are charming and original, and there seems to be no end to her daring and invention.

More water colors are to be found at the Jacques Seligman Galleries, where Ruston Vical is now exhibiting, and at the new gallery of the Art Patrons of America, at 9 East Fifty-seventh Street, where Mrs. Marie Stern is introducing Beatrice Lawrence-Smith, an English water colorist, to American audiences. Mr. Vical has shown here, before, and his Turner-esque visions of picturesque spots, called in the catalogue "Romantic Landscapes," make an attractive display. His art presents a curious blend of pictorial fact and fiction, with the balance swinging first one way and then another. His color sense is far ahead of his other faculties, and he is at his best when handling simple ordered subject matter. He strikes grandiose attitudes that he cannot maintain, and suffers from attempting too much. But his work enjoys that luminous, well-ordered water color style that is the fine heritage of the British school. Miss Lawrence-Smith also follows the traditional way of the English water colorists, but with a greater degree of conventionality. Her paintings afford charming glimpses of various picturesque spots in England and on the Continent.

At the Brummer Galleries, Anne Goldthwaite is holding high pictorial revel with her cleverly handled water colors and oils. This southern artist has long been a delightful factor in making the large etching and water colors shows a success, but it has been, I believe, a long while since she has appeared in a one-man exhibition. Her talent is one of the really consciously gracious manifestations of intelligent observation in our midst, and she has the further grace to never say too much about anything. She is chatty and altogether humorous, dropping into dramatic vein at times with the ease of a Hopper. Her more serious work has much the dignity of Manet, and her delicate feminine fancy often reminds one of Mary Cassatt. Miss Goldthwaite has made of her "L'Apres Midi au Sud" a little masterpiece of subtle humor, and in "La Blonde" she has done a piece of figure painting that establishes her among the best American women artists.

Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, a Boston portraitist of note, is at the Analee Galleries with a large showing of strong canvases, and among her sitters are Senator William E. Borah and Mrs. Douglas Robinson. Rudolph F. Bunner is also showing with edge, value, and sufficient pictorial daring to delight the few.

Mr. Cutler and Mr. Perkins are apparently approaching a similar style, though from different angles; they both enjoy the freedom from pre-established modes of representation now made possible through the advent of modernism, and they have become skillful in the arbitrarily accented manner of modern landscapists, taking whatever liberties they choose with edges, values, and sufficient pictorial daring to delight the few.

Mr. Cutler is not so consciously employed as on other occasions, though he still enjoys a certain arbitrary prismatic ordering of hues, and Mr. Perkins' subject matter has not given the same flying start that he enjoyed when making his Mexican studies seen here a year or so ago. Mr. Pepper still clings to the cloying gauche, and although he has brightened up his palette considerably, his water-colors hang heavy beside the others.

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to what they meant and I read some of the poems over and over, till before I or anyone else knew what I was doing, I was able to read Lowland Scotch easily, and never had to stumble over it in later years.

I was about seven when I was taken to hear a trained orchestra and Camilla Urago, then a girl of fourteen or so, with braids of hair down her back, who played the violin wonderfully. It was something to remember, everyone said. Applause, which I had never heard before, frightened me at first, until I understood what it was. There were no children's concerts in those days, and I did not hear any great music again for several years. . . .

In the summer there were two ways. We longed for, and treasured, time spent with grandmother as a drive to Sharon, about fifteen miles and back, to visit a great-uncle and some cousins who lived in the old farmhouse which had belonged to the family for a hundred years or more. The house was a painted house with a gambrel roof, lilacs in the front yard, and a cheese room, where we could follow the making from the herd to the finished product set away to ripen. . . . On the way to Sharon we looked for the school children dropping playthings at recess to know and curtsy to the strangers driving by, a mark of good manners which has unfortunately fallen into disuse in this country. . . . The other summer holiday was in Milton, Massachusetts, side of Blue Hill, where there was another farmhouse near a pond. Huckleberries grew here for anyone to pick, and we carried home all that we could use. Before we said goodbye we had supper a long table, flapjacks nearly as large as dinner plates with cider sauce, which we never saw anywhere else.

My grown-up library began with the first edition of Hawthorne's Marble Faun, and was soon increased by Longfellow's "Golden Legend," and the "Illustrated Tennyson" and Alan Paul's "Titan" in two thick volumes, which I have never found interesting. Palgrave's "Golden Treasury" is a book that I bought at about the same time, and I never took it at without a feeling of sadness that I own it. Pope's Homer and Wright's Dante have Flaxman's titles to add to their interest, and was familiar with the pictures in them before my high school days.

One Christmas was given a book at which I illustrated. It was about notes, and I learned it by heart with the enjoyment which a girl who reads it for the first time in college English requirements, may see Carver's, the Stylz, the Graces, the May, the Robin Goodfellow are supposedly known and carefully explained, in never feel.—CAROLINE M. HEWINS.

"A Mid-Century Child and Her Books."

Accellaneous Writings, par Mrs. Eddy, et ses leçons: "Il est couragement à l'homme celui qui, de nos jours, ose publier le témoignage du sens matériel au moyen des faits de la Science, qui se fera arriver un véritable salut."—



Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

A Trumpet Call for Liberty and Toleration

(1844)

Behold now this vast city, a city of refuge, the mansion-house of liberty . . . the shop of war hath not here more anvils, and hammers working, to fashion out the plates and instruments of armed justice in defense of beleaguered truth, than here be pens and heads there, sitting by their studious lamps, mustering, searching, revolving new notions and ideas wherewith to present, as to their homage and their fealty, to an approaching reformation: others fast reading, trying all things, consenting to the force of reason and conviction. . . .

Where there is much desire to know, there of necessity will be much arguing, much writing, many opinions; for opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making. Under these fantastic terrors of sect and ism, we wrong the earnest and plous thirst after knowledge and understanding, which God hath given to all men. Where some dissent of us, we rather should rejoice should rather praise this pious warfare among men, to reassume ill-deputed care of their religion to their own hands again. A little nervous prudence, a little forbearance of one another, and some grain of charity might win all these differences to join and unite into one general and brotherly search after truth; could we but forego this practical tradition of crowding free sciences and Christian liberties under the canons and precepts of men. . . . These are the ways and means that stand for schisms and are proclaimed

as if, while the temple of the Lord was building, some cutting, some squaring the marble, others hewing the cedars, there should be a sort of irrational men, who could not consider there must be any schisms and many dissections made in the quarry and in the timber ere the house of God can be built. And when every stone is laid artfully together, it cannot be united into continuity, it can but be contiguous in this world: neither can every piece of the building be of one form; nay, rather the perfection consists in this, that out of many moderate varieties and brotherly dissimilitudes that are not vastly disproportional, arises the goodly and the graceful symmetry that commends the whole pile and structure.

Let us, therefore, be more considerate builders, more wise in spiritual architecture, when reformation is expected. For when God shakes a kingdom, with strong and heedful commotions, to a general reforming, it is not untrue that many sectaries and false teachers are then busiest in seducing.

That yet more true it is, that God then raises to his own work men of rare abilities, and more than common industry, not only to look back and revive what hath been taught heretofore, but to gain further, and to go on some new enlightened steps in the discovery of truth.—MILTON, "Apostrophe."

Anglais de Science Chrétienne

L'Allemaigne à propos d'un jeune homme du nom de Siegfried, "re-
 marquable par sa force et sa vivacité
 d'esprit, et par son invincible cou-
 rage" se lui comme une ardeur. Son
 tuteur jaloux se rendait compte du
 pouvoir qu'aurait un jour Siegfried,
 moins que, de quelque façon, on ne
 lui apprenne à craindre; et de main-
 s'effaçait il essaya d'éveiller ce sen-
 timent en celui dont les soins lui
 valaient été confiés. Mais le courage
 de Siegfried s'accroissait de plus en
 plus, et il demandait innocemment:
 "Entendez-vous par la crainte?
 C'est un art, pourquoi ne me l'a-
 ppelez pas enseigner?" En vertu de son
 courage, il put accomplir bien des
 choses de bravoure, ce qui apporta du
 renom à son tuteur, qui, par suite,
 Cetta histoire de Siegfried est un
 temple du fait que l'homme de Dieu,
 homme réel, n'a aucune crainte.
 Celle-ci est absolument étrangère à
 la nature. Nous lisons dans la Bi-
 ble: "Dieu ne nous a pas donné un
 esprit de timidité, mais un esprit de
 force, d'amour et de prudence." La
 crainte n'est qu'une croyance inculte-
 née à tort. Fort souvent, le très-jeune
 enfant ne sait pas ce que c'est
 que la crainte; et les enfants plus
 âgés et ceux qui sont encore plus
 avancés en âge seraient tout aussi
 ignorants par les causes, croyances et
 l'histoire de Siegfried, Mrs. Eddy dit la
 page 563 de *Science and Health* avec la
 et des Ecritures (*Science and Health*
 Key to the Scriptures): "La
 crainte humaine peut bien nous ren-
 der perplexes." Il est certain que
 dans un univers créé et gouverné
 par l'Intelligence divine, il n'y a au-
 cune circonstance, aucune personne
 ou aucune chose à craindre. Il n'y a
 rien à craindre, et en réalité l'homme
 possède pas la faculté de craindre.
 Après que Siegfried eut manifesté
 ce tant de fermeté ces qualités,
 son tuteur, qui se disait lui-même
 surmontant le soi-disant mal sou-
 forme d'un dragon qui se présenta
 lui, il trouva, à sa grande sur-
 prise, qu'il pouvait, dit la légende,
 comprendre le chant d'un oiseau. Il
 dit bien des doux secrets, et lui
 indiqua le moyen de trouver les
 richesses et l'amour. Ainsi, lorsque
 nous commençons à nous servir du
 courage et de la fermeté que Dieu
 nous a données, nous voyons surgir
 tous côtés beaucoup d'autres bien-
 faits qui nous encouragent, nous ré-
 consolent et nous béatissent.
 L'Allemaigne voisine de l'Inno-
 cence. Puisque Dieu ne refaite que
 les qualités de Dieu, les hommes peu-
 vent, toujours connaître la vérité.

Behold now this vast city, a city of refuge, the mansion-house of liberty . . . the shop of war hath not here more anvils, and hammers working, to fashion out the plates and instruments of armed justice in defense of beleaguered truth, than here are pens and heads there, sitting by their studious lamps, musings, searching, revolving new notions and ideas wherewith to present, as with their homage and their fealty, to the approaching reformation: others fast reading, trying all things, sending to the force of reason and common sense.

Where there is much desire to learn, there of necessity will be much arguing, much writing, many opinions; for opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making. Universalism, we wrong the earnest and zealous thirst after knowledge and understanding, which God hath scattered up in this city. What some of us, we rather should rejoice to know; rather praise this plan of education, which has made a man of ill-deputed care of their religion to their own hands again. A little generous prudence, a little forbearance of one another, and some grain of charity might win all these dissenters to join and unite into one general and brotherly search after truth; could we but forego this practical tradition of crowding free sciences and Christian liberties into canons and precepts of men. . . . These are the men I feel out of place, these are the men I feel

as if, while the temple of the Lord was building, some cutting, some squaring the marble, others hewing the cedars, there should be a sort of irrational men, who could not consider there must be any schisms and many dissections made in the quarry and in the timber ere the house of God can be built. And when every stone is laid artfully together, it cannot be united into continuity, it can but be contiguous in this world: neither can every piece of the building be of one form; nay, rather the perfection consists in this, that out of many moderate varieties and brotherly dissimilarities that are not vastly disproportional, arises the goodly and the graceful symmetry that transcends the whole pile and structure.

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But yet more true it is, that God then raises to his own work men of rare abilities, and more than common industry, not only to look back and revive what hath been taught heretofore, but to gain further, and to go on some new enlightened steps in the discovery of truth.—MYROS.

range that the city thoroughfare,
 Noisy and bustling all the day,
 Would with the night renounce its
 care
 And lend itself to children's play!
 Boys are girls, and girls are boys,
 And have been so since Abel's
 birth,
 And shall be so till dolls and toys
 Are with the children swept from
 earth.
 The selfsame sport that crowns the
 day
 Of many a Syrian shepherd's son,
 Agitates the little lads at play
 By night in stately Babylon.
 From Egypt to "Joliba Land"

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Bon Noel

By RERA M. STEVENS

I THINK a 10-cent store is a lovely place," said Virginia to her little friend Helen, as they walked slowly down the aisle last Saturday before Christmas. "Don't you?"

"Yes, I do," agreed Helen. "I think it is the nicest place in this town. It is so full of things." And she gave Virginia's arm a joyous squeeze.

Wise little women that they were, all of their Christmas-shopping was done, and their gifts safely stowed away at home. And this morning they were having a good time just looking about at all the pretty things that were to be seen. Each had a nickel to spend for candy and Virginia had another nickel with which she was to buy some paper napkins for her birthday party the day after Christmas.

Up and down the store they wandered, admiring the toys and tempting holiday wares piled on counters and shelves. And as they went through the aisles and around corners, again and again they met a little dark-eyed girl who seemed to be out sight-seeing like themselves. When they finally stopped at the counter to buy the napkins, there she stood; and as they busied themselves in making a selection, the edged nearer and nearer in her interest. The clerk was so pleasant and friendly that Virginia said happily to her, "They are for my birthday party the day after Christmas, and I want the very prettiest ones, you see."

The Little Stranger

The little dark-eyed girl smiled shyly but her eyes sparkled with excitement. "That is my birthday, too," she said to Virginia.

"It is?" exclaimed Virginia, in astonishment. "Why, isn't that funny! It's such a queer day to have for a birthday—and you have it, too!"

"Yes, it has always been my birthday," the little stranger told them. "It is my birthday here, and it was my birthday in France, too. I am going to be 9."

"So am I," said the excited Virginia.

Helen looked intently at the dark-eyed child. "Have you been in France?" she asked her.

"Why, that's where I came from," was the shy answer. "This will be my second birthday over here."

"Are you going to have a party, too?" Virginia asked.

The dark eyes looked away from the questioner. "No," she said shyly.

Something about the way she said this, "no," and the way she looked when she said it made Virginia's warm heart reach out to her.

"Won't you come to my party, then? Won't you?" she asked quickly, with a smile of tenderness.

A flush of joy spread over the face of the little French girl.

"I don't know whether my mama would let me," was her reply.

Now that they had started on the happy road to friendship, it was not many minutes before each knew the name of the other, where she

lived, and where she went to school. The name of Adele was a new one to both Virginia and Helen, but they thought it beautiful. They liked it, and they liked the quaint turn her French tongue gave to all the English words.

As they shared their candy with this winsome new friend, it was planned that Virginia was to send her an invitation to her party, and that she was to try to persuade her mama to let her come to it. So it was that they parted at the door and went their different ways, looking back often to wave another, "Good-by."

It had all seemed such a happy and natural adventure, but as they went toward home the two little friends began to wonder a bit just what Virginia's mother would say about her inviting a strange child to her party.

Mother Understands
"Well, anyway," said Virginia, as they parted at Helen's steps, "I am going to run right home and tell her and see what she says. Mother will understand."

Mother did understand. Scarcely were Virginia's hat and coat off before she had it told, and as she ended with, "Mother, may I ask her?" Mother's eyes were shining with tears. She gave her little daughter a quick hug. "Indeed, you may. I'm so glad you want to," she said softly.

So an invitation was mailed that very afternoon to the street far across the town, and what was better still, Mother and Virginia went themselves the next day, and hunted up the cottage where the invitation had gone. There they found a tiny home as neat and clean as a pin; a father who was not at work because the carpenter work he did his beautiful cabinet work had closed that department for several months; and a pretty mama who was trying very hard to keep the worry out of her thought and face, and the smiles where smiles should be.

When it became known that Virginia was really and actually coming, it was hard to tell which was the more pleased and excited, the mama or the small daughter.

"A party! Oh, my Adele, a party! How you will love it," she said more than once. And so it was all arranged.

But Mother went again to the tiny home another day when the little girls were in school. And then, while Adele and Virginia talked to her, she gently led the little French mother to tell her what it was that seemed to be troubling this little household.

As you see, madam, we are in a bad way. When we came to you, country it was that my man, Henri, could always have work. He knows but his own trade—the fine work with wood—and that, he finds, is scarce. His uncle, who made us to come, thought there would be much work. It is not so," she said sadly.

"Me—I do well with the needle. But



"She Sang Them a Simple Song She Had Known Almost From Babyhood."

I have gone from house to house, and find no work. Let me but show you," she added with pride.

And when Mother had seen the exquisite hemstitching and embroidery that had been done by this clever little woman, she knew instantly that there was no need for her to be idle one minute in this town of wealth, and told her so.

If the honest French family felt as though they had found a good thing, Mother felt the same. Happily when Father took a hand in their affairs, and came on Christmas Eve to tell Henri where there was a position awaiting him with a man who needed a fine workman to make radio cabinets.

It was "Bon Noel" indeed in the modest home, and Adele's heart sang with anticipation of the party of the morrow. Tomorrow came at last, and filled with eager expectation and gladness, she found herself being introduced to Virginia's other friends.

Perhaps her scarlet dress was a bit too tight in places and somewhat worn in spots, but none of them thought of that for a minute, for the dark eyes were so gay and sparkling, and the little face so lighted up with happiness. No one had a jollier time than she, no one was more generous or more unselfish in the games. By and by, when Mother asked, "Haven't some little girls something she can do to entertain us—will someone sing, or dance, or play for us?" Adele answered shyly, "I could sing a song."

And so, standing beside Mother's chair, she did that which was not easy for her to do, but which she felt would prove that she was grateful to these new friends—she sang them a simple song she had known almost from babyhood:

Sur le pont d'Avignon,
L'on y danse, l'on y danse;
L'on y danse tout un rond,
Les beaux-mesieurs font comm' ça,
Et puis encore comm' ça;
Sur le pont d'Avignon,
L'on y danse, l'on y danse;
L'on y danse tout un rond,
Les belles dames font comm' ça,
Et puis encore comm' ça;
Sur le pont d'Avignon,
L'on y danse, l'on y danse;
L'on y danse tout un rond!

How these little American girls loved her song, and how they loved the singer, too! As they went home through the twilight, all agreed that this was one of the very happiest times they had ever had.

And Adele, home again, and showing to her delighted mother a pair of warm, fur-topped gloves, which were a birthday gift from Virginia, said gleefully, "I feel like the Cinderella. I have been to the ball. Only I have no cross, ugly mother—but a

sweet pretty one," and she made a gay curtsy.

One Saturday afternoon in January, when the snowflakes were whirling down from a gray sky, the two mothers sat sewing in Virginia's bedroom. Mother folded again the handsome napkins with the monograms so exquisitely embroidered in their corners, and gave a happy sigh.

"Just to think," she said, "how big this task looked to me before Christmas. It seemed to me I should never be able to find the time to get all of Adele's things ready before her wedding. And here the work is being done so easily and quickly, and so much better than I could ever hope to do it. Do you know, I count you one of my very biggest blessings!"

Adele's mother smiled happily.

"Oh, madam," she answered quickly, "if I have been a blessing to you, but think what you have been to me! But think! Henri, my good man, at work every day, and so glad in his work! My work I love—and engagements for months ahead with your good friends! Adele with a playmate of the good kind. It is you, madam, who are a blessing to me."

"It seems strange, doesn't it," went on Virginia's mother, "how it all came about? Just because our little daughters met that morning."

Adele's mother stopped in her stitching, and spoke earnestly.

"Just because your Virginia was full of loving-kindness," she said. "That opened the way. Is it not so?"

Then, as a burst of gay laughter came up the stairs, she held up a finger. "But listen! Is it not pleasant? Do you hear what they are about? Adele is teaching your Virginia the song she sang at the birthday party."

And as she bent again over her stitching, she hummed softly and gayly:

A translation of Adele's song:
On the bridge of Avignon,
They trip around, retire, advance;
Gallant swains bend low, like this,
And once again do so, like this.
On the bridge of Avignon,
See them dance, see them dance!
On the bridge of Avignon,
Fair ladies curtsy low, like this,
And once again do so, like this.
See them dance, see them dance,
On the bridge of Avignon.

The Wooden Doll

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.
My name is Martha Sarah Jane. Some people think me very plain.

I'm made of wood, 'tis very true, But still my eyes are painted blue;

My hair is black, my cheeks are pink. I'm not so very plain, I think.

Besides, it is not any good, Supposing you are made of wood, To wish that you were made of china, Or porcelain, or something finer!

To be content is better far: Just be the wooden doll you are. And let the toys around you see How nice a wooden doll can be!

Grace M. Duffey.

Ask These

Q. How is it possible to make four out of three?
A. Take three little sticks, and make the figure 4.

Q. What girl's name reads the same both ways?
A. Anna.

A Good Plan

A FEW years ago a Washington family acquired a very old house and four acres of land. As happens on an old place lived in continuously, there were trees of all ages and sizes, from those no taller than the baby of the family that had taken possession to veterans whose beginnings no one knew.

Early in December four years ago the new owner, taking his older son by the hand, made a round of the place, taking special notice of the young trees. "How would you like to have this one in the house?" he asked the little boy, who was, of course, delighted.

So a wide ring was dug around

the tree and a few days before Christmas it was taken up with great care, put in a large tub and transported to the house, where, it was gayly trimmed and duly enjoyed and before the first of the year was restored to its place in the earth.

Every year since it has gone into the house and come out again. This year the father regarded the tree doubtfully. "Aren't we going to have our tree?" asked the boy anxiously.

"I think we may have to let it alone; it has grown so large," said his father. "We can buy a small tree and plant it out after Christmas," he added. "We need another tree on the place."

So the holiday season adds to this estate's glory instead of taking from it.

It is like the "Travels of an English Christmas Tree" sent out by Charles Lathrop Pack. This is the story of a practice on an old estate in the south of England, where a tree, selected each year, goes to the big hall and to the poor children in the village, and then is taken back to its place in the woods.

Billy Baltimore

THIS is a true story about Billy Baltimore, for Frank told it to me with his own lips. It began on a cold, rainy day, when Frank found on the wet grass of the lawn a little, dragged, rusty yellow bird. It was too young to fly and its mother had flown away and left it.

"What is it, Mother?" Frank asked.

"It is a little Baltimore oriole," said Mother. "I'll see if I can catch it; it is too cold to leave it here."

She caught the little bird very easily. He lay quiet and snugly in her hand, and looked at her with bright eyes; he was not at all afraid.

Mother gave him some seed, but he did not know how to eat it, so she warmed a little milk and dipped her finger in it and the bird slipped the drops from her finger.

She fed the bird a good many times that day. When night came she put it to sleep in a basket lined

with soft cotton and stood the basket in a warm place.

When Frank went to look at the oriole in the morning, the bird peeped out with his bright eyes and opened his mouth for breakfast.

They named him Billy Baltimore and everyone in the house grew to love him. For a good many days Billy lived on warm milk, till by and by Mother cracked seeds for him and fed him the kernels. Then he grew strong and began to crack his own seeds and to fly out of his basket, and Mother bought him a shining cage whose door was always open so that Billy could fly in and out.

When he came home at night, Mother would have a package of birdseed and Billy would fly to him and perch on his shoulder waiting to be fed. Mrs. Jones, whose house was next to Frank's on the right, and Mrs. Smith, whose house was next to Frank's on the left, were in his Baltimore cage, too, and often came in to see him.

Every day Billy grew bigger and stronger until he became a grown-up bird, and then Mother said something to Frank.

"Billy is full grown now," she said, "and we shall have to let him go. It isn't right to keep a wood bird shut up in a cage."

Frank wanted to cry at the thought of losing Billy, but he knew that Mother was right. They must give the oriole his freedom; so that afternoon they opened the cage and let Billy out. He flew into a syringa bush in Mrs. Jones' yard and began to sing.

"See how happy he is," Mother said, and Frank went away with the tears as he carried the empty cage back into the house.

By and by Tommy Jones came running. "Quick," he cried, "our cat is after your bird."

They were just in time. Frank chased away the cat and Mother caught Billy.

"You're rather a foolish little bird at taking care of yourself," she said. "It's pretty late. You'd better spend the night with us."

She put him back in his cage, and Billy happily ate his supper and went to sleep on his usual perch. In the morning Mother opened the cage once more, and out Billy flew again.

This time he went into Mrs. Smith's yard, where Bridget had a tub under the trees and was washing the clothes. It looked a pleasant bathtub to Billy, and plump—in he went.

Bridget picked him out and carried him home.

"Oh, what a foolish Billy!" Mother said.

She dried him and warmed him and fed him, and once more he went to sleep in his cage.

The next morning Mother opened the cage door bright and early. "We'll give you a better start this time," she said.

And this time Billy flew neither to the right nor to the left, but straight across the road into a big field. All day they heard him singing, and all day his empty cage stood on the porch. Frank did not like to look at it.

"Bring the cage in, Frank," Mother said at supper time.

Sadly Frank went for the cage. When he saw it he gave a glad shout. "Billy has come back," he cried. "He will live with us."

Sure enough, there was Billy back on his perch in the only home he had ever known. Mother laughed as she fed him.

"You've been brought up by humans, and you don't know the bird ways of taking care of yourself. Do you, Billy Baltimore?" she asked.

"Very well; you shall have a home with us just as long as you want it. Billy wanted it always. Just as long as he lived his home was the shining cage with the open door. In the daytime he would fly out, but wherever he went, at night time he always came back to his happy home where he found food and a loving welcome."

H. W. B.

Now Jack Frost's kind deed

til they were red, and chuckled gleefully as he sped along. Then he peeped in through the window of a little red house.

In front of the window in a big chair sat a bright-faced boy holding his baby sister on his lap.

He looked very wistful as he watched the boys outside building a snow fort and laughingly pelting each other with snow balls.

"Mother, why do I always have to seem to be able to go out with the other boys. Baby Sister always has to be held," he sighed.

"Dear, I shall soon be through with my sewing and then you may go out," said his patient mother as she stitched rapidly on the sewing machine.

Jack Frost's Kind Deed

"Come, come, Jackie, get up! You have had a long nap and now we must be on our way."

Summer is over and you have much to do," blustered Old Winter, as he picked up his bag of winds from the corner of his snowhouse and slung it over his shoulder.

Jack Frost did not have to be called twice. He jumped up from his couch where he had been sleeping and giving a leap landed plump into his high icicle-trimmed boots and drawing on his white coat and cap and catching up his paint box, ran whistling and dancing merrily out of the front door almost before Old Winter had finished speaking.

Over the earth he whirled, snapping his fingers and chuckling to himself in glee.

The Sparkling Earth
He painted the roofs of the houses a sparkling white, and decorated the trees with glittering, glittering icicles. The whole earth seemed to sparkle and shimmer when he had passed.

Then Old Winter opened up his bag and drew forth the North Wind.

The North Wind howled and whizzed as he sped after Jack Frost and his mother had down away ahead in the distance.

The startled people began to clap their hands together and stamp their feet and turn up their coat collars, and the louder the North Wind howled the more Jack Frost laughed and snapped his fingers.

He laughed to see the people's faces as he pinched their noses an-

til they were red, and chuckled gleefully as he sped along. Then he peeped in through the window of a little red house.

In front of the window in a big chair sat a bright-faced boy holding his baby sister on his lap.

He looked very wistful as he watched the boys outside building a snow fort and laughingly pelting each other with snow balls.

"Mother, why do I always have to seem to be able to go out with the other boys. Baby Sister always has to be held," he sighed.

"Dear, I shall soon be through with my sewing and then you may go out," said his patient mother as she stitched rapidly on the sewing machine.

"The other boys will have gone by that time," he complained and was instantly ashamed of himself.

"Oh, Mother dear," he said quickly, "I am sorry I said that. It makes me want to think that I am cross when you have to work so hard."

"I am going to hold Sister until she wakes up," and he smiled at his mother who gave him a sweet smile in return.

It was then that Jack Frost peeped in as he peeped in through the window of the little red house.

"Look," he said to the boy, "I will make you a wonderful picture," and before his astonished eyes Jack Frost began to paint on the window pane.

Jack Frost's Wonderful Pictures
A huge castle appeared, all turreted and garrisoned, and as the boy watched, the drawbridge was lowered with great ceremony and a knight in full armor with three well-curled plumes in his helmet appeared in the door and galloped over the bridge at full speed.

On he dashed with lance pointed, to the center of the field. There he met and overcame another knight, and riding on again, the white knight rescued the princess, who had been imprisoned by the second knight, and carried her home to his castle on his snow-white steed.

Then the scenes changed rapidly. Indians and soldiers, chariot races, and lions and elephants all passed before the boy's eyes.

And then came, floating in on a dancing stream, a wonderful eight-masted schooner with all sails filled, all laden with happy dreams, and weighed anchor in midstream, and as the boy watched it rise and fall with the tide his eyes began to close and he leaned back in the chair, a happy, contented smile on his face. Baby Sister sat held close in his arms.

"Dear little boy, I have given him something nice to dream about," said Jack Frost as he gathered up his paint box.

"Come, come," Winter was calling, "you must hurry," and Jack Frost whistled merrily on his way, a happy look on his own face because he had given pleasure to one small boy.

"I should be a Boy Scout," laughed Jack as he danced away. "A kind deed every day!"

And so the next time you have to stay in with Baby Sister, if it's a wintertime, look on your own window pane. Perhaps Jack Frost will paint a picture there for you, too.

Found in December
Use the letters of the word "December," and find the following:

1. A resting place.
2. To think.
3. Something which glows.
4. A color.
5. Something which is believed.

Key to puzzle published Dec. 18:
The names are: Isaac and Ralph.

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The Mail Bag

Letters and extracts from letters: Capetown, South Africa.

Dear Editor: I have only been to school for eight months and I can now read lots of the letters in the Mail Bag. Mummy reads me Snubs and I think he is very clever. Dorothy G.

London, England

Dear Editor: I love the stories in the Monitor, and I am going to color the pictures and put them into a book. And we always read Snubs. I have got a little baby—her name is Ann—and another sister called Mary, and my own name is John.

Crewe, England

Dear Editor: I am very interested in The Children's Page. Best of all, I like Molly-Mandy and the Monitor again. I love Snubs and Molly-Mandy.

A teacher in Kansas wrote to me. Kansas is in the center of the United States. She saw my letter in the Monitor.

I should like to correspond with a boy Monitor reader in a foreign land. I am 10 years old. Ivor M.

Spokane, Wash.

Dear Editor: Kitten Little was so cute that I made her the next day after I got her. I have been cutting out all the stories in the Monitor to send to my cousin.

Wishing you a very happy Christmas, Helena H. [A happy Christmas to you, too, Helena, and to all the little readers of the Mail Bag.—Ed.]

Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor: Please will you have Molly-Mandy in the Monitor again. I love Snubs and Molly-Mandy.

A teacher in Kansas wrote to me. Kansas is in the center of the United States. She saw my letter in the Monitor.

I am making a raffia cone basket. It is a secret from my mother, but I don't mind your knowing it because it will be after Christmas then.

All the school is learning three new Christmas songs. Do you know a song called "Blest Christmas Morn"? It is a hymn, but we are going to learn it in school.

I am nine years old, and I can read The Children's Page by myself. I read it at school, and if I read it very well I am allowed to keep it.

Please give my Christmas wishes to all the people who write the Monitor. Jocelyn T.

(Thank you for sharing your secret with us, Jocelyn. Yes, Molly-Mandy is coming again—quite soon.—Ed.)

New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Editor: We have six Kitten Littles from the pattern on The Children's Page, and gave two of them to the

nursery in our Christian Science Sunday School. The picture of our Sunday School building was in the Monitor of Nov. 13.

Margaret M.

Sandoyal, Ill.

Dear Editor: I love the Monitor very much, especially The Children's Page. I think Snubs is a funny dog, and Waddles is very funny. I wonder if Snubs ever met Waddles.

We do not get the Monitor at our home, but my aunt gets it every day, and she reads the Sunset Stories to us.

I am nine years old, and in the fourth grade, and have two sisters: Rena May and Anna Louise.

Thank you so much for the Mail Bag. Edward Daniel V.

[Snubs and Waddles should really meet

EDUCATIONAL

The I. Q. as a Measurement—Its Value Depending on Its Use

By E. W. TIERGS

As a Superintendent, Board of Education, Minneapolis, Minn.

A CONCEPT of different levels of mentality or intelligence dates back at least to Aristotle, but it has influenced our educational practices but little until recently, when it was offered us in a definite, mathematical, and psychological form. Even today there are probably thousands of teachers who have but a limited acquaintance with the significance of the intelligence quotient. Believers in this intelligent quotient would have us regard all individuals as possessing at birth certain possibilities which are definite and final and which would, therefore, forever limit them to certain levels of achievement. Assuming for the moment that these limited possibilities are responsible for the measure of the failure in a child's work, this concept is essentially in opposition to the doctrine enunciated a short time ago by Dr. Gulick, who held that the most important causes of failure can be removed, and that few pupils are so defective as to prevent success in school life.

For the benefit of those who are not members of the profession, I shall attempt a nontechnical definition of the subject of this article. The intelligence quotient, or "I. Q." as it is ordinarily abbreviated, is commonly defined as a mathematical expression of the rate at which an individual is growing mentally. It will probably be helpful to take an illustration from a more familiar field. A forester finds that on the average a certain type of tree should be 12 feet in height at the end of five years. However, he discovers one which at the end of five years is only nine feet in height. This is only three-fourths of the normal height for trees of this age, so we may think of this tree as growing physically at a rate of three-fourths or 75 per cent of the normal rate. In other words, this tree has a growing quotient, or a G. Q., of 75. He finds that another tree is 16 feet in height. This tree, consequently, is growing at the rate of sixteen-fifteenths, or 133 1/3 per cent of the normal rate, and we may think of it as having a G. Q. (growing quotient) of approximately 133.

This same theory is used in determining the rate of mental growth, or the intelligence quotient. By testing thousands of children, a number of tasks have been found which the average child of each age can do. If then a child who is only 8 years old can do the tasks which are normal for a 10-year-old, we say he is developing at a rate which is ten-eighths, or 125 per cent, of the normal. His I. Q., therefore, is 125. If, however, he can do only the tasks of a 7-year-old, he is developing at a rate of seven-eighths of the normal and has an I. Q. of approximately 87.

In the absence of convincing proof from extended research, some of our most distinguished psychologists have estimated the extent to which progress through school is limited by the level of the intelligence quotient. While there is variation in these estimates, there is some agreement that pupils with I. Q.'s below 75 should be taught in special classes, and that a different type of work from most children, and may never be able to do work of greater difficulty than that represented by the fifth grade. Pupils with I. Q.'s near 90 are considered able to complete the eighth grade, but with more or less difficulty and the repetition of some of the intervening grades. I. Q.'s between 90 and 110 are considered sufficient for average high school work, but not for good work in college, which requires I. Q.'s above 110.

Depends on Common Exercise

However, we must not take too seriously a theory of relationships about which we know so little. There are so many assumptions upon which the measurement of an I. Q. rests that after we have obtained the result we cannot be sure just what it means. This is due at least partially to the fact that we cannot measure differences in mentality or intelligence directly, but must infer these differences from the variations in ability to do the tasks which constitute the test. And it must first be assumed that these individuals have had common experiences; therefore, if the experiences of a group of children who are given an intelligence examination have not been substantially common to all, the obtained I. Q.'s will not give a true measure of their relative levels of intelligence.

As a matter of fact, we may find individuals with high and low I. Q.'s in all walks of life, from the hewer of wood and the drawer of water to those who sit in high places. What great man has ever passed through a crucial period in his career without having been called a moron, even by some of his closest friends? And who among us has not, at some time disquieting to remember, acted like one? But this is somewhat beside the point.

Our present techniques undoubtedly measure but a part of the total phenomenon of intelligence. The results of our tests are helpful when used in connection with other measurements in predicting reactions in certain restricted fields only. We must be careful not to ascribe to them a significance which they do not possess; otherwise, we shall be in danger of committing as great an educational folly as that which has resulted in the greatest objective of education is an all-round development of each individual.

The implications of this theory were admirably expressed by the late Professor Dolbear. It seems, according to his account, that in antiquity times, while the animal kingdom was being differentiated into swimmers, climbers, runners, and fliers, there was a school for the development of the animals. The theory of the school was that the best animals should be able to do one thing as well as another.

If an animal had short legs and good wings, attention should be devoted to running, so as to even up the qualities as far as possible.

perhaps millions of years in the unfolding. The greatest difficulty with the theory of limitations is that while it appears to be valid in a certain percentage of cases, there are always individuals who refuse to be limited according to mathematical predictions.

A wise teacher once learned by careful experiment that when she constantly praised a class, giving each pupil confidence in his own ability to succeed, and sending him away each day with the feeling that he could do anything he desired, the class made by far the most significant progress; in fact, some of the pupils of apparently indifferent ability far surpassed in achievement pupils in another class who had obtained high I. Q.'s.

Desire, persistence, and determination apparently play a large part in success in school, as well as in life generally, in spite of some theories to the contrary. A careful study in motivation at Yale University on the effect of waiting tuition for the students who attained certain levels of achievement resulted in a constant upsetting of the theory of the relation between high I. Q.'s and achievement, because those with lower I. Q.'s insisted on compensating for their apparent disabilities by working harder. Furthermore, a study from Columbia seems to indicate that not more than 50 per cent of the failure in that institution can be related to low intelligence levels.

Dr. Bagley of Teachers College insists that our present measurements of intelligence are vitiated by the results of training and experience and cites a case in which "not less than 64 per cent of what is measured as intelligence turns out to be the result of experience and training." This conclusion appears to be in accord with that of Dr. Anderson of the University of Minnesota, who found in his researches that differences in intelligence in the pre-school child appear to be accounted for by differences in training. It is unnecessary to point out that there are other equally prominent psychologists who hold views somewhat in opposition to the implications of these researches.

Opinions Concerning Its Value

This naturally raises the question of the value of the I. Q. for any purpose whatsoever. If we are to use it as a measure of intelligence, what does it mean, why do we base education procedure on it at all? The answer to this question seems simple. If we assume that a so-called test of intelligence measures only training and experience, and not at all mental capacity to grow, it would still be worth while as a measurement. It would still tell us how to group pupils of similar training and experience in order to give them further training in the most economical manner. As a matter of fact, this is all that any school system ordinarily attempts to do. And even when pupils are put into special classes because of apparently low I. Q.'s, the way is always left open for them to return to the regular classes when their performance improves.

In conclusion, we may observe that of the many extravagant claims that have been made for the significance of an I. Q., some have been partially true, but the rest are better, however, the limitations of this measurement than that great group of outstanding American psychologists who are working on the basis of this concept. The I. Q. has become a useful measurement and it promises much greater usefulness in the future. But the application of the delicate instrument by which it is determined and the interpretation of its significance after it has been obtained must decidedly not be left to amateurs.

Individual Occupation

THE method known as "Individual Occupation," now in practice in many of the more enterprising infant departments, gives each member of the class an opportunity to be an individual and to progress at his own rate. The old method of mass teaching in infant schools, with rapid change from one subject to another to prevent the child's interest from flagging, gave the teacher difficulty in superintending the distribution and collection of apparatus, and kept the child in a state of perpetual unrest. The pupil, knowing that the treasures before him must not be touched before they had been expounded upon by the teacher, and would be whisked back into a cupboard before he had had time to enjoy them, became indifferent to the so-called "occupation" which never remained long enough in his possession to engage his serious attention.

The drudgery of the old type of reading lesson was distasteful to both child and teacher. In the modern infant school ability to read is acquired by a series of fascinating occupations which the child regards as the most absorbing of games. As a preliminary a number of familiar objects are labeled. Duplicate labels are placed in a box, and the material of the labels can be taught individually or in groups. In the next stage, pictures are labeled, and duplicate labels placed in the box as before. When the child has learned to match these words, unlabeled pictures are issued, and the child bearing its name must be chosen from the box. The last stage in this particular occupation is reached when the child is given a slip only and draws a picture to represent the word he has recognized.

When once a child is able to read the only encouragement necessary is the provision of a varied assortment of interesting books. Children are impatient of re-reading a book as adults, and unless material is forthcoming to stimulate their attention, rapidly lose interest in the new art they have acquired. The possession of a library in the top class of an infant school is a great impetus toward acquiring the reading habit.

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A Little Gallery of Sculpture Recommended for Schools

Chicago, Ill.

WHAT shall children look at in school? Shall it be chalky blackboards and glaring white walls or shall it be something beautiful, that should help to develop in them an appreciation and enjoyment of the art heritage of the ages. Shall it be, for example, a copy of a great piece of sculpture?

Mr. Taft, who is not only a sculptor of renown but a promoter of art in his own community, recommends a little museum of sculpture for every school. Too expensive to be practical? Mr. Taft is ready with the figures. His little gallery costs only \$500, figured right down to the cents. Not only has he made a list, with prices attached in a businesslike right hand column, but he has purchased most of the casts he recommends and has placed them in his own delightful, rambling studio as an object lesson in the right placing of the collection.

Surprising it is what \$500 will do. On the wall hang lovely bas-reliefs; the busts of a laughing child and the "Maiden of Lille" stand near those of the "Unknown Woman," "Homer" and "Julius Caesar," with the rugged "Laughing Faun" for contrast. All are lighted by a window above them. Shadows are cast to show to best advantage the dimples of the laughing boy, the soft contours of the womanly figure.

Light and Shadow

In another group sits Michelangelo's "Thinker," his eyes shadowed by his helmet. "I think Michelangelo meant to have that shadow," Mr. Taft said as he guided a visitor around the studio. Donatello's St. George stood inconspicuously in the daylight of the room until the sculptor pressed an electric button. A light from above suddenly glowed, bringing out all the lights and shades of the chiseled figure, which a moment ago had seemed flat. It was only an ordinary electric light bulb which had wrought the change, but it was a light properly placed, Mr. Taft explained.

Chicago public schools are taking a progressive step in including art in their curriculum. As a matter of fact, this is all that any school system ordinarily attempts to do. And even when pupils are put into special classes because of apparently low I. Q.'s, the way is always left open for them to return to the regular classes when their performance improves.

In conclusion, we may observe that of the many extravagant claims that have been made for the significance of an I. Q., some have been partially true, but the rest are better, however, the limitations of this measurement than that great group of outstanding American psychologists who are working on the basis of this concept. The I. Q. has become a useful measurement and it promises much greater usefulness in the future. But the application of the delicate instrument by which it is determined and the interpretation of its significance after it has been obtained must decidedly not be left to amateurs.



One of the Pieces Chosen by Lorado Taft in His Suggested "5000 Shelf" of Sculptures for Schools.

the support of the Board of Education and William McAndrew, superintendent of schools. These skylighted rooms are ideal for the \$500 collection, but even schools that have no special display space can give their children the best in sculpture by proper lighting of the pieces wherever they are placed. Mr. Taft said. Right lighting is a first essential. "The sculptor's work is lost if there are no shadows," he said. "Sculpture is light and shade."

Representative Works

Mr. Taft's \$500 list is designed for a school that wants representative works of the greatest periods of art of the ages. "Not necessarily the best

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list, but one I consider very good," he said disarming. These are simply works that he loves and thinks every child should know. It does not include a number of important pieces, however, because of cost. The Victory of Samothrace, for instance, Mr. Taft feels is spoiled in reduction and is too expensive in the large. It might well be added by a graduating class at a later time. So it is with the "Joan of Arc," with Donatello's St. George and with most of Michelangelo's works. Donatello's Dancing Children can be had for \$25. A Della Robbia Bambino costs \$12. The Laughing Child shown in Mr. Taft's studio is listed at \$15. Two pieces of Della Robbia's Cantoria cost \$15 each. The most expensive piece is the Diana of Gabli, which comes at \$90. The list includes 13 busts, among them Hermes, Apollo, Young Augustus, Clytie, Brutus and Homer. Two modern works in the proposed gallery are Mercie's David and Pignelli's Mercury, costing together \$27. One slab of the Frieze of the Parthenon is all that the small gallery could afford, at its cost \$20, but more could be added later. Mr. Taft noted. Prices quoted are those of a Boston firm which, Mr. Taft said, was the only one reproducing the works in soft tones resembling old marble.

Mr. Taft makes it plain that he considers his \$500 list quite flexible. Different communities have different



"Young Augustus."

needs. If a city has several school galleries not too far apart, it would be well for each to specialize. A school in a Greek community might have a Greek gallery, while another could collect Roman, Renaissance or modern works. Interchange of visits by students of different schools could be encouraged. Indeed, the gallery as well as the gymnasium might become a center of inter-scholastic competitions.

When Reading Is Not Another Way of Doing Nothing

London, Eng.

Special Correspondence

"JOHNNY, why are you sitting there reading and wasting your time? Why don't you be like Alfred and do something?" That kind of comment upon the reading tastes of children is perhaps not so frequently met with as it was, but it is still all too common. Alfred is possibly whittling a stick, or playing with his "Meccano," or making a kite; he is therefore engaged, in the eyes of his parents, in a superior occupation to that of his brother, who is "only reading." Reading is merely another way of "doing nothing."

Fortunately the school today is working to eradicate such false notions as these. Gone are the days when reading in school consisted in the mere mechanical art of interpreting printed symbols, an art which was taught by causing each child of a class in turn to read aloud a passage from a "reading book." Few children learned to love literature by that method, and fewer still learned how to read in the full sense of the term.

Nowadays the teacher aims at much more than ensuring mastery by the pupil of the mechanical art of recognizing and enunciating the printed words; the ambition he sets before his pupils is much higher. He wants them to appreciate the

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beauty of and extract the joy from literature; and he tries, too, to train them in the art of mastering the meaning of what they read, comprehending the sequence of the thought, analyzing the subject matter, and detecting the leading ideas and essential points.

For appreciation, real and a knowledge of literature on the part of the teacher are necessary. If he reveals in literature himself, and if he is naturally enthusiastic in this direction, he will induce a similar attitude in his pupils by his evident joy in the book under discussion, and by his stimulating comments and criticisms. For the other aim of modern "silent reading" lessons—the acquisition of knowledge—it is not necessary to have an exceptional teacher. In achieving this aim much depends on methods. The class teacher of today aims at developing the self-reliance of the pupils by book study. He gives them time for quiet-reading, and he gives them access to the books from which they can get the information they require.

Certain subjects of study, such as geography and history, are suitable for treatment in this way. The pupils are given certain questions, the answers to which can be found by referring to various books, either textbooks or books of reference. In this way is developed the power and the habit of deriving for knowledge and facility in the use of authoritative works. Perhaps, however, the aspect of the problem which is stirring most attention now is the development of power of fully and accurately comprehending what is read. "Has the pupil a thorough grasp of the material he is supposed to have absorbed?" That is the question the wise teacher asks. And he is feeling the need of new teaching devices to strengthen this side of his work. Naturally he must depend largely upon the results of tests if he is to judge how far the pupils have mastered what they have read.

To this end various new methods of testing are being introduced. A simple one is that which allows a child to read for half-a-minute, mark the point reached, and then write all he can remember. Marks are allotted for (a) quantity and (b) correctness; so that speed and thoroughness are both encouraged. Another method is that recommended by Dr. Ballard. A passage is given to the pupils to read in a certain time, after which a form is given on which the passage is reproduced with the omission of key words of varying difficulty. The pupil must fill in the blanks and marks are awarded on the result. The number of blanks filled in by the actual words or by synonyms is a reliable measure of the amount of the original that has been comprehended and remembered. In these ways the teacher can gauge the progress in ability to read, in the fullest sense of the word, and he is thus helped to know how to train what must be regarded as one of the most important powers that a school pupil can acquire.

Parent-Teacher Activities

Chattanooga Council of the Tennessee Congress of Parents and Teachers brought an educational program to the mothers in parent-teacher associations comprising the council, in a form of a short course in cafeteria management. The aim is to develop more intelligent feeding of school children and better planning of non-day meals. Instructors for the course included county home demonstration agents, cafeteria directors, a city dietitian and a merchants' representative who conducted a demonstration on commercial food. Topics covered were: "Plans for the school lunch in country schools," "Food for school lunches," "Marketing for the school lunch," "Lunchroom management," "Business of the cafeteria."

A new feature of the Chattanooga Council for this year is a "parent-teacher program," by which each meeting will be held at a different school instead of in one place as heretofore.

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Elsa Beskow of Sweden, a Friend of Children, Through Her Books

Gothenburg, Sweden

IN CHILD training, consideration must first be given to the nature of childhood, which demands a place for fancy or imagination along with the lessons, and for play in addition to serious work. It is from this point of view that a child's reading for pleasure, or pastime reading, has so great a significance; it should arouse the imagination without causing it to jump the traces, and it ought, moreover, to be designed to lay a firm foundation in the unconscious intellectual or spiritual life for "carrying on" a good and wholesome way. Among the children's friends in Sweden, one who is making a noteworthy contribution to such profitable pleasure reading for the youngest members of the family, and who occupies one of the most prominent places, is Mrs. Elsa Beskow.

The activity of the young Elsa Maartman (Beskow) at the Whitlock School for Girls came to be of great consequence for her future life-work, in that it caused her to begin looking after the practical, artistic need of children, turning her attention to literary work, which found expression in her well known "Willow Palace" books. These consisted of drawings intended to be filled in with color by the children, in this way becoming of consequence as an educational medium, whereby the child's natural desire for activity was given opportunity to find an outlet. Already, before this time, she had come into close association with little ones under school age, for she told stories to her small brothers and sisters, and to their delight made drawings for them. In this way from 1895 she was led to begin making sketches for Christmas magazines, and the year of her marriage she gave out her first picture book: "The Story of the Little Little Old Woman." This book in well-nigh 80 years has withstood the stress of time, and has had a successor nearly every year which has attained a ripeness and depth without losing attractiveness for the mind of the child, due to all that she experienced as the mother of six sturdy boys. In their own way these boys came to take part in the mother's work by serving as models for her drawings—as the story goes, for an hourly wage of two ore (about one-half a penny), which sum, happily, added to the contents of their Christmas savings boxes.

Her First Public

No doubt in her association with her children she has conceived the majority of the ideas in her most popular stories, and certainly in her own boys these tales have had a first attentive public, whose criticisms were quite as frank as they were instructive. Her work has been largely toward giving them their finishing touches, and final form.

The year 1901, with its publication of the children's book, "Putte's Adventure in the Blueberry Wood," is considered that in which Mrs. Beskow began her career as a writer for the great world, outside of her own home, and that stroke was so complete that from that time she speedily became known and loved as an author, in every Swedish home, and gradually she has made victorious progress even through a number of foreign lands. The majority of her children's books have been translated into Danish and Norwegian and won wide circulation in our border countries; a part of them also in Finnish, German, Polish, Russian, Czech, English and Dutch. At the least evidence of their educational value is the fact that an educator, with the world renown of Jan Ligthart, went to the trouble himself of translating "Tomtebo Children" and "Pelle's New Clothes" into Dutch, his native tongue.

To enumerate the titles of all the picture and story books which bear the name of Elsa Beskow on the

cover is quite unfeasible and even unnecessary, well known as they are: "Greedy Greedy," "Mother's Little Olle," "The Book of Flowers," "Tummetulla," "Little Lasse in the Garden," "Jolly Fellow," "Bubble-muck," "Little Brother's Sailing Trip," "Ant Green, Aunt Brown, and Aunt Purple," and "Grandmother's Patch Quilt" may be sufficient to recall to many of us, older as well as young, happy childhood memories, intertwined with the creations of Elsa Beskow's pencil and pen. Her great gift is, without doubt, to be able even among grown-ups to awaken the child in life.

Gift of Understanding

If one asks himself, "What is the secret of Elsa Beskow's art as an author, a pencil artist, and a colorist for the youngest of humanity?" one need not be long in doubt about the answer. She possesses the gift of understanding of the inner child in rare measure. She has the power, in using this understanding, to play upon their chords of fancy in a way which tunes them with the innermost feelings of her own heart. She possesses the right love for children and of understanding of the inner child in rare measure. She has the power, in using this understanding, to play upon their chords of fancy in a way which tunes them with the innermost feelings of her own heart. She possesses the right love for children and of understanding of the inner child in rare measure. She has the power, in using this understanding, to play upon their chords of fancy in a way which tunes them with the innermost feelings of her own heart. 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TRADERS SHOW MOST INTEREST IN RAILROADS

Standard High Priced Issues Are in Good Demand

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—An old-fashioned "Christmas market" ushered in the new week on the New York Stock Exchange.

• Prices were bid up in impressive fashion, opening gains of a point or more being recorded by du Pont, International Telephone, Allied Chemical, Chesapeake & Ohio, International Harvester and Radio Corporation.

• Reading crossed 101 to the highest price since 1929 but Atchison and New York Central were heavy on profit taking.

• Speculative interests shifted from the industrials to the rails soon after the opening. Prospects of higher or increased dividends on the common stocks of some of the country's large railroad systems influenced the buying

- * Chesapeake & Ohio extended its gains to 4 points before the end of the first half hour and Nickel Plate common, Canadian Pacific, Great Western preferred and Southern Pacific were among the dozen or so issues to move up a point or more, the last-named touching a new high.
- * Heaviness of the standard Industrials was generally attributed to profit-taking, probably influenced, in part by the deficit in reserve shown in last Saturday's clearing house statement.

Big Trading in Rails
New York traction bonds were again in brisk demand in reflection of the plan under way for a solution of the city's transit difficulties.

Establishment of a new 1926 high record by French francs above 4.05 cents featured the foreign exchange market. Demand sterling was unchanged at 4.85%, and most of the continental rates showed slight improvement.

With the buying demonstrations in the railroads assuming large proportions, both speculative and investor-issues rising briskly, more attention was given to other shares in which opportunities on the long side of the market seemed promising.

Reports of recapitalizing plans affecting this or that company were rife, and were largely instrumental for some of the 3 to 4 point advances. Early pressure against some of the

usual leaders relapsed before midday, Baldwin rising from 161 to 164½. The renewal rate on call loans was maintained at 5 per cent, despite a deficit of more than \$5,000,000 in Saturday's bank statement.

Bonds Quiet

Bond trading started off the new week at a slower pace as Wall Street's interest was again centered on activity in the stock market. Prices

drifted aimlessly, with a downward trend in evidence in some selections of the list.

French obligations were firm, but failed to accompany the franc into new high ground. Belgian, German and Italian issues held slightly below the high levels of the year.

Most of the large purchases for investment account were made in the government bond list, bringing about substantial advances in some of the

Treasury and Liberty Issues.

Anglo-Chilean Nitrate 7s, which gained more than four points last week, continued in demand on reports that special credits would be made available for the Chilean nitrate industry next year. International Mercantile Marine 6s were fractionally lower. Local traction liens were active, following rumors that increased fares were being considered by the Transit Commission.

DIVIDENDS

Winnaboro Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the preferred stock and 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 24.

The Beatrice Creamery Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1% per cent on the preferred and \$1.25 on the common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 24.

The Canada Dry Ginger Ale Company declared the regular quarterly 5 cent dividend, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Southern Dairies Company declared the regular quarterly 1¢ Class A dividend, payable Jan. 30 to stock of record Jan. 15.

National Cash Register declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on Class A stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 30, also a dividend for the year of \$3 a share on the

Class B stock, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 30. This is the first dividend declared on the B's. The regular semiannual dividends of \$1 on the common and \$3.50 on the preferred, the common payable Jan. 17 to stock of record Jan. 10 and the preferred Jan. 17 to stock of record Jan. 16.

Winnbrook Mfg. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1% per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 24, and 2 per cent on the common stock, same dates.

Nevada California Electric Corporation declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Turners Falls Power & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

International Match Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 80 cents on participation preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 27.

Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio declared

The regular quarterly dividends of 75¢ on the common and \$1.25 on stamped certificates, payable Jan. 10 to stockholders of record.

The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share and extra dividend of \$3 is being paid on Norfolk & Western common, totaling \$4.75 a share. The principal stockholder of Norfolk & Western is the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and on its large holdings of common stock the monthly dividend will exceed \$2,700,000.

Central Illinois Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of

\$1.50 a share on the 6 per cent preferred stock and \$1.75 a share on the 7 per cent preferred, both payable Jan. 5 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Equipment Bureau, Inc., declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of \$1.75 a share, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.

Washington Oil declared a dividend of \$4 a share, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 18. Three months ago \$1.25 was paid.

The Great Western Process Corporation declared an initial special dividend of 62½ cents

on the common for the 7 1/2 months period ending Dec. 31 next or at the rate of \$1 annually. The regular quarterly 50-cent preferred dividend also was declared. Both dividends are payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 27.

State Street Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 24.

CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR

The Cuban-American Sugar Company reports net profit of \$939,254 for the

year ended Sept. 30, equal, after preferred dividends, to 33 cents a share on the common stock, compared with \$1.712,82, or \$1.16 a share on the common stock the year before. A deficit of \$1,363,312 remained after dividend payments, compared with a deficit of \$1,589,584 the preceding year.

compared with 149.7 for October and 157.7 for November, 1925.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

[illegible]

BOSTON STOCKS.

[illegible]

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

[illegible]

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway									
5½% Equipment Trust Certificates									
due serially 1929 to 1938									
Prices to yield 5.00 to 5.10%									
Merrill, Oldham & Co.									
Incorporated									
35 Congress Street Boston									
NEW YORK CURB					Hartford Insurance Stocks				
By the Associated Press					Details Upon Request				
INDUSTRIALS					CONNING & COMPANY				
Sales (in hundreds)					50 Lewis Street				
					HARTFORD, CONN.				
					We specialize in Investment Trust and Power & Light Securities. Description circulars and special offerings of shares recommended for safety and profit sent on request.				
					V. A. SEARS & CO.				
					53 State Street Boston				
					HINCKLEY & WOODS				
					INSURANCE				
					40 BROAD ST. BOSTON				
					WALTER J. WESTON				
					Chartered Accountant				
					Bank of Nova Scotia Building				
					Saskatoon, Sask.				
					Sales (in hundreds)				
					1 Anden Kn 6s ww 100 100				
					7 Baden Cn 7s 51.39 99 99				
					8 Ber E 6 1/2 54.76 96 96				
					9 Brien A P 7 1/2 47.34 97 97				
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SLOW DEMAND FOR LEATHER IS REPORTED Prices Generally Steady— Oak Sole Weak—Offal Continues Scarce

Leather is moving in a desultory way. New business is restricted to special wants, more or less unenlivened by inquiries concerning the opening of the initial season of 1927.

Sole leather tanners report a fair amount of orders collected by the road salesmen, but sizable orders are scarce.

The best that may be said about conditions is that the accumulation of stock cannot now be burdensome, weeks away. Prices remain unchanged, as the demand is too limited to test the market.

Oak Sole Leather

Oak sole leather quotations are the lowest for many months. Standard tanagers of oak backs, tannery runs, are obtainable at 42¢/44¢. Selected backs of a choicer tanner bring 48¢/49¢.

Heavy secured No. 1 oak bands, specialized by the finders, are quoted at 70¢/72¢. Texas X bloom bands are moving in small lots at 71¢.

Sales of oak offal are little affected by the holiday season. A top assortment of bellies sell in carload lots at 28¢/30¢, with the under grades offered at 26¢ downward.

Choice lots of double-shoulders are moving readily at 39¢/41¢. A good run of single shoulders is available at 32¢/34¢. Oak heads are strong and sunny at 35¢.

Union tanned sole leather is having a steady call. Prices are well maintained; the better selections of black, being firmly held at 43¢. Light packer steer and cow backs are active and strong at 43¢. A country hide pack, tannery run, sells at 34¢/35¢. Clear, choice bands are quoted at 64¢/65¢.

Union Offal Still Scarce

Union offal is in small demand. Lack of supplies and limited receipts make it difficult to fill orders promptly. The call for single union shoulders is steady at 36¢/37¢.

The market is short of bellies, many back orders remaining unfilled. Prices are firm at 24¢/26¢ for the top grades. Warehouse offal is at 16¢/17¢.

Other than staples, the demand for upper leather is of a sampling character, and is not expected to go beyond that limitation while the holidays are in doubt concerning the colors and other fruits that may obtain prominence. Calf skin tanners are fairly active on the standard grades.

Pump weight chrome calfskins are trading for the future in embryo. Such stock in the choicer grades is listed at 44¢/45¢. Prime mediums are 40¢/42¢, with a good third moving at 38¢/39¢.

One calf is dull. It is yet a bit early to quote prices on modish stock, but wherever the larger volume is developed, it is certain that the supply will be light, and quotations firm.

Side Leather Steady

The demand for side upper leather is now assured, although a little more spread to it would still be better. Chrome colored sides, regular tanagers, are quoted at 23¢/24¢. Selected mediums are 23¢/24¢. On grades below these the trade is sharp, offerings ranging from 18¢ to 22¢.

The novelty shades of small kips are attractive. The better grades are listed at 23¢/24¢, and prime seconds at 21¢/22¢.

A broad movement of elk leather is a certainty, but it still neglects the top selections, which are listed at 30¢/32¢. New business on a medium grades is fair at 24¢/25¢.

Elk is well sold up to 16¢/20¢. Splits have had a fair call during the week, particularly flexibles, moving at 18¢/20¢. Chrome stock linings show an improving demand, with grades moving at 4¢ to 6¢. Cheaper stock is available at 2¢ to 3¢.

Chrome calf at 4¢ to 5¢. Top are having a steady demand, leather splits selections selling at 13¢/15¢. The lower grade, mixed with the top, is at 12¢/13¢. Offal splits are well sold up and prices are firm.

Patent Leather Firm

Patent leather has the close attention of all buyers. Prices are firm on everything in all chrome grades. Plain chrome black sides, better selections, are quoted at 35¢/40¢. Prime mediums are 30¢/32¢, with cheaper stock ranging from 18¢ to 23¢. Plain colored patent sides are a fair call. The top selections are listed at 45¢/47¢.

Glazed kid tanners find the situation more encouraging. Standard tanagers of colors and black sides received marked attention all last week. Rumors of transactions from 1000 to 5000 dozen are in colors.

Extra choice in colors are listed at 60¢/70¢. However, it is black sides at 35¢/40¢. Quoted at 35¢/40¢ and 25¢/35¢, and cheaper stock obtainable from 18¢ to 22¢, where the demand now centers.

Light weight stock for linings is very active. Dealers seek a smart call from over the seas for the regular tanagers, with inquiries concerning novelty finishes.

BALTIMORE

STOCKS High Low Last Chg
1485 Arundel 107 107 107 +1
377 B. & O. 107 107 107 +1
600 Cent Sugar 125 125 125 +1
484 Con. Steel 49 49 49 +1
48 do 1st pf. 78 78 78 +1
865 do 2nd pf. 52 52 52 +1
783 Cons. Coal 35 35 35 +1
187 Moh. Nat. 27 27 27 +1
124 Moh. Nat. 27 27 27 +1
111 do 1st pf. 77 77 77 +1
678 do 2nd pf. 52 52 52 +1
678 do 3rd pf. 52 52 52 +1
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RANGERS TIED IN U.S. DIVISION

Ottawa Has Long Lead in Canadian Section of N. H. L. Race

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE									
United States Division									
Team	W	T	L	P	Goals For	Goals Against	Points	Goal Average	Goal Difference
N. Y. Rangers	10	1	1	0	39	19	21	3.90	+20
Chicago	8	2	2	0	30	20	18	3.00	+10
Boston	7	3	2	0	28	22	14	2.80	+6
Pittsburgh	3	1	5	1	18	25	7	1.80	-7

GAMES TUESDAY
Toronto at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York Rangers.

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The New York Rangers are in a tie for first place in the National Hockey League, United States division, although they drew last night, when they played the Detroit Cougars, conquerors of Ottawa last week, to a tie score, 1 to 1, after two overtime periods.

The locals led almost to the end of the regular periods, but clever combination play by the Cougar forwards gave them a goal with less than two minutes to expire. The balance of the play yielded no further score. Little difference appeared between the opposing defenses in the overtime period. The Rangers were slightly more aggressive, while the Cougar players showed better combination play.

But the second period had hardly begun when the finest combination play that the locals have exhibited this season kept the puck close to the Detroit goal and when the Ranger spares went in, Murray Murdoch dashed through the center and, catching the puck on a rebound, scored a goal shot by Boucher, made the first goal of the game.

The Cougars made desperate efforts for the balance of the periods, but the Rangers were superior in attacking power, and brilliant stops by Holmes were all that prevented further scoring.

With less than two minutes to spare in the third period Kitchin, swung around behind the goal and, from Sheppard, the latter equalized the score, making overtime necessary. The first overtime period went evenly, but in the second the Rangers were the attackers most of the time, but it was Chicago's rebound and the game ended without further score. The summary:

RANGERS.....DETROIT
F. Cook, Murdoch, Thompson, Boucher, Reimann, C. Fredrickson, Sheppard, W. Cook, Boyd, Murdoch, W. Johnson, I. Arbour, Walker, Abel, Mackey, R. L. Loughlin, Kitchin, Whelan, G. Holmes

Score—New York Rangers 1, Detroit 1. Goals—Murdoch (1), Sheppard (1) for Detroit; Reimann (1), E. Marshall, Time—Three 20m. periods and two 10m. overtime periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Chicago Black Hawks defeated the New York Americans, who belong to the Canadian division of the National Hockey League, 4 to 0, Saturday night. The Black Hawks tied in the standing the New York Rangers, who previously held a margin of one point over the Chicago sextet.

Three speedy goals in the first period gave the locals their winning margin. Each team scored once in the second period and Chicago's defense strategy prevented either side scoring in the final. New York started the point making when the second forward scored on a pass from Leo Reiss after five minutes of scrimmaging.

With only four minutes to play for the period the Chicago defense was their winning rally. Capt. Richard Irvin, center, took a pass from Cecil Dye, forward, and shot it past Goetz Forbes. This was quickly followed by goals shot from passes, Dye and Gordon Frazer, defense, scoring. Dye scored in the second period on a pass from Gordon McKay. For Chicago, Roach, center, scored in this session, unassisted. The summary:

CHICAGO.....NEW YORK
Hay, Wilson, W. McKinnon, Boucher, Scott, Irvin, McVeigh, C. Burch, Roach, McKay, Dye, R. Red Green, Bouchard, Trapp, Traub, I. Red Green, Simpson, Fraser, Dufkowsky, C. Forbes, Lehman, S. Forbes

Score—Chicago 4, New York 0. Goals—Dye 2, Irvin and Fraser 1 each for Chicago; R. Green and Reiss for New York; Reimann 1, W. LaFlamme, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MONTREAL, Dec. 20 (Special)—The Montreal Maroons and Ottawa Senators, who generally play an overtime struggle when they meet in the National Hockey League, staged a 20-minute overtime scoreless tie here on Saturday night. The Maroons made most of their efforts to defend their own goal.

The Maroons started out to bump the visitors into subjecting to a perfect defense for the 80 minutes although, in the second period, the locals and many of their supporters claimed a goal. After a sustained attack by Stewart, Siebert and Broadbent it looked as if the rubber had entered the net, but the officials ruled otherwise, stating that Connell had taken both of Stewart's shots and Siebert's flip on the rebound, on his chest.

Mr. Smith and Clancy were the stars for the visitors who showed that the defeat by Detroit was not the start of a slump, while Munro, Siebert and Stewart were the best for the Maroons, who turned in a game that was the nearest approach to last season's form that the champions have shown this year. The summary:

OTTAWA.....MONTREAL
Denneny, Kilrea, W. Broadbent, Carson, Nighor, Adams, C. Stewart, Phillips, Smith, Hallyday, W. Siebert, Dinmore, Boucher, Gorman, I. Red Green, Donnelly, Clancy, A. Smith, R. Noble, Duffin, Connell, S. Benedict

Score—Ottawa 0, Montreal 0. Referee—Cooper Smeaton, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 20m. overtime.

TORONTO, Dec. 20 (Special)—Lack of balance around the opposing net and the continued absence of any "breakers" in the game in their favor resulted in St. Patricks losing to Canadiens for the second time this season by a 3-to-0 score, here on Saturday night. The locals were weakened by the absence of Corbeau and Corbett and Denneny and had only three substitutes.

Canadiens turned in one of the best games they have ever played on local ice, their team work and back-checking being prominent at all times. Joliat was responsible for both goals, going in to net the rebound from his own shot 30 seconds after the second period opened and making a pass to Gagne in the last minute of the game. The game was fast throughout and there was considerable bodychecking which enabled the proceedings to be the fastest in the last minute of the game.

PRINCETON BASKETBALL SQUAD FAST ROUNDING INTO SHAPE

Coach Wittmer Is Trying to Offset Loss of Loeb, Scoring Ace, by Developing a Strong Defensive

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 20 (Special)—With three non-league practice games and more than two weeks of intensive training behind it, the Princeton University basketball team is fast rounding into shape for a long, hard schedule including 10 league contests.

As has been the case in the last two seasons, Coach Albert Wittmer '22 is faced with the problem of developing a quintet-out of material far from brilliant. The aggressive attack accurate shooting and rugged defense of C. M. Loeb Jr., '22, captain of the team last winter, added individual high scoring to the Intercollegiate League, is keenly missed on the Tiger floor, and Coach Wittmer has been trying to develop a five-man defense to make up for the loss of Loeb's individual brilliancy.

The Princeton basketball season opened with the Tigers losing to Temple by the narrow margin of 28 to 26. Uncertain attack and haphazard defense during the first half allowed Temple to build a lead, which a last-minute rally on the part of Princeton could not overcome. The Princeton defense, however, was after the Tigers' opening practice, but many of the early season difficulties encountered there were smoothed out to a considerable degree by the time of the second game, when Princeton defeated Lehigh University, 26 to 20. This victory was followed by a win over Lafayette College last Saturday.

Seven letter men from last year's squad were included among the 40 who were called for the season. Over two weeks ago, of these only two were guards and one a center, while four were forwards. The percentage of last year's team which was retained was smaller than usual, although considerable all-round improvement has been shown since the team was called down from the original 40 to 20.

Capt. Edward Alexander '27, playing

his third year at guard, has given a consistently dependable exhibition, especially on the defensive. His running partner, O. E. Miles '29, who played fullback on the 1925 championship football team, has shown himself capable of strong defensive work and at the same time has developed an expert shooting eye. Miles played center on his freshman five last year, but was shifted to guard as soon as the present season opened, where he is being hand pushed by W. B. Evans '28, a junior letter man, who has played every position on the basketball team since he entered college. With the addition of Hendrick '27 and J. D. McCabe '27, Wittmer's first choice for forwards, are seniors with three seasons' experience. As in the case of the guards, the work of the forwards has been reliable but not particularly outstanding. The keenest competition among candidates for regular positions will come here, since 12 of the 20 of the squad are forwards.

S. B. Foot '28, another junior letter man, playing guard, center, has shown the most improvement. He began his varsity career last winter as a substitute center, but did not show much of his ability until the game of the season with the University of Pennsylvania. When, sent in as a substitute in the last 15 minutes of the game, he made nine points in rapid succession, won the game for Princeton, and tied Loeb for game-scoring honors. The team's first game of the season was the Christmas trip to get under the belt of the Princeton team, which was called down from the original 40 to 20.

March 2—Dartmouth; 3—Swarthmore; 4—Columbia; 5—Pennsylvania; 15—Yale at New Haven; 22—Dartmouth; 23—Rutgers; 24—Columbia; 25—Yale; 26—Cornell at Ithaca.

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Capt. Edward Alexander '27, playing

Harvard and B. A. A. Tied for the Lead

MASSACHUSETTS INTERCOLLEGIATE SQUASH ASSOCIATION CLASS A

Team	W	L	P	Points
Cambridge S. R. C.	10	2	0	1,000
Boston A. A.	8	2	0	800
Harvard University	8	2	0	800
Weston S. R. C.	14	0	0	1,400

As the result of matches played over the week-end, Harvard University has gone into a tie for leadership in class A, 15, Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association interclub race with the Boston Athletic Association, which, by the way, drew a bye on Saturday. Cambridge Squash Racquets Club, a newcomer in the league this season, and undefeated up to Saturday, dropped four of its matches to Harvard, losing its season's championship. Harvard Club of Boston was the victor in the other class A match, defeating Union Boat Club at the Harvard Club, 4 matches to 0. In the last set, Tilden rallied and by virtue of some of the finest tennis ever seen on indoor courts here, literally swept his opponent off his feet, to win six straight games for the set and match.

In running through those six games Tilden came to the net only once. He relied almost entirely on his backcourt play, darting to all parts of the court to return what ordinarily would have been placements, and return them with tremendous pace and accuracy. His confidence was superb, his judgment perfect, his severity devastating. In his quest to regain the crown, Tilden will carry the battle into the country of the "enemy." He plans to sail for Europe late in January to play in the winter season on the Riviera. Later he will go after the world's championship at Wimbledon and the lesser titles abroad, and return here for regular tennis in the national singles championship.

On Saturday Tilden easily disposed of Neil J. Sullivan of Lehigh University, 6 to 3, and C. C. Gardner of Penn. A. C. 6 to 3, 6 to 0 scores.

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SPARKLING PLAY SHOWN BY TILDEN

Defeats Alonso in Straight Sets, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20 (Special)—William T. Tilden Jr. has opened his campaign to regain the United States tennis title he lost last summer to J. Rene Lacoste, the French star, and if he continues to play the sort of tennis that he showed yesterday, Lacoste and the other net masters of the Old World and the New are in for some hard battles in 1927.

Playing against Manuel Alonso, Spanish Davis Cup star, Tilden rose to superb heights in the final match of the Penn Athletic Club indoor tournament in straight sets, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4. Not since 1925 has the dethroned six-times monarch of the courts displayed the dazzling, super-tennis that he developed against the Spaniard.

Alonso, a fiery, dashing performer, was at the top of his game, but Tilden won about as he pleased. When he needed a point he got it. With Alonso leading at 4 games to 0 in the last set, Tilden rallied and by virtue of some of the finest tennis ever seen on indoor courts here, literally swept his opponent off his feet, to win six straight games for the set and match.

In running through those six games Tilden came to the net only once. He relied almost entirely on his backcourt play, darting to all parts of the court to return what ordinarily would have been placements, and return them with tremendous pace and accuracy. His confidence was superb, his judgment perfect, his severity devastating. In his quest to regain the crown, Tilden will carry the battle into the country of the "enemy." He plans to sail for Europe late in January to play in the winter season on the Riviera. Later he will go after the world's championship at Wimbledon and the lesser titles abroad, and return here for regular tennis in the national singles championship.

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Many West Coast Stations Use Single Wire Antennae

Radiocast Listeners Have Unusually Efficient and Neat Installations

Don Wallace gives a second story of his impressions of radio on the West Coast. In speaking of radiocast stations using single wire antennae Mr. Wallace brings out a point which may be of interest to one of the great needs in radio, namely, interference from local stations. If, as he states, the local station is heard a little weaker and tunes more sharply it is indeed something to ask for. Local strength is always greater than is necessary with our present day receivers. Evidently this by no means does the efficiency as far as the station's reaching out is concerned and the installation of a single wire antenna will prove much cheaper. We hope all the radiocasters in the West will investigate this practice and if it does what is claimed for it by all means adopt it.—V. D. H.

By DON C. WALLACE

To the casual middle westerner arriving on the west coast there appears to be an amazingly new skyline of peculiar antennae. The radiocasting stations use antennae quite different from those of the radiocasting stations in the middle West, and the radiocast listener's antenna is quite likely a different sort as well. In the first place, California seems to be a land of high antennae. Each antenna here seems to average from 10 to 15 feet higher than similar antennae do in other parts of the country. This might seem strange, in view of the fact that there is very little chance of getting high, clear poles. The timber generally used in the antenna systems. By greater effective height we mean the actual distance between the antenna and surrounding conducting objects such as stucco, plaster, metal ridge poles and the wiring contained in the walls of houses. The brick houses are a shining example of the effective earth moved up into the air, and with houses of a general lower level, lower antennae could actually be used. In spite of this, the antennae are really higher.

It all probably started because the houses, mostly the one-story Spanish type, were so low that the owners thought a good pole of some sort would be necessary to secure reception of any sort. The result simply has been that poles go up higher and higher, and the effective height goes up even more. The habit then grows, and soon entire blocks are covered with poles of the high, or pole, it is hard for many people to get used to anything new, but when they see many of the new-fashioned contraptions in the neighborhood, the newness has then worn off, with the result that they in turn are in a receptive mood for similar devices.

Among these various antenna systems are many rather pretty lattice-work towers, tapered poles, self-supporting masts, iron pipe, or steel masts, adapted flag poles, and the like.

Better antennae such as described above actually make the set sharper in tuning. The carrying of the small antenna to the extreme has made for many a selective set, where otherwise it simply was a mass of local interference. In many cases, however, the use of such a small antenna has sharpened the set but has also left the user without his customary long-distance stations. A set really selective, inherently selective, will not care whether or not the antenna is long or short.

Most sets use the fixed primary antenna coils and with them certain size antenna will be found broad on certain stations. The use of a longer antenna, or a shorter antenna in this case, will remedy the difficulty as far as the particular station is concerned. The use of an antenna having lower resistance will also sharpen the tuning.

At first thought some of the above statements may seem incorrect. The higher antenna will naturally have a longer lead. This as a matter of fact will add to the resistance. The resistance added in this way will generally be more than offset by the decrease in resistance caused by the removal of objects from the immediate field of the antenna. In other words, the house, the trees, the telephone poles in the front or back yard, have all been removed farther from the active portion of the antenna, causing it to respond more easily to the radio impulse imposed on it. A 10-foot addition to the height of any antenna is a great distance, a great set sharper, a great clarity of signal (they tend to get above the noise level) with consequent greater satisfaction to be derived from the use of the set to which it is attached.

The use of paint on a house works wonders. We all know that to be a radio antenna, the name of common sense, therefore, do we forget all our training as to the use of paint, and have the antenna poles bare, to weather in the sky, rust the bolts, and nails, rust the pole, itself, if of iron, and in time take on the weathered appearance of the old iron in most cases. A little paint, white, green, brown, or better still the house color itself, will cause passers-by to

look up with the thought that there is a man with the pride of his home at heart. It probably would have more effect than a newly mowed lawn or other fresh-up appearance around the house.

The radiocasting station antennae in the West in many cases are radically different from those in the middle West. This difference lies chiefly in the use of one wire in the antenna instead of the usual four or six. The one-wire antennae do not have a spreader, nor do they look very imposing. Several 1000-watt stations are using such one-wire antennae. They have found them more satisfactory than the previous antennae used. True, the stations may be a little sharper locally, may appear to be a little weaker locally, but at moderate and long distances, they report better results secured. The reasons for this are probably due to the same reasons that make a one-wire antenna just as satisfactory for receiving as is an antenna of many wires with the consequent great weight of spreaders and tackle. The one-wire antenna, because of its lesser capacity may be longer, with greater length for radiation, greater steadiness of wave, and greater stability of frequency. It is actually no sag in a one-wire antenna, which usually accounts for an increase in height in a radiocasting station of from 20 to 30 feet.

Large counterpoises, in connection with the one-wire antenna, also are proving effective, as the ground connection in the vicinity of the antenna radiocasting station are often poor or doubtful variety due to the mass of steel girders, stone buildings, and other city construction being in the field below the antenna. The use of a counterpoise system, with indefinite grounding system into one of definite limits with sharper tuning, lower resistance, greater radiation, and general overall increase in efficiency.

KGW, the station of the Portland Oregonian, changed to a one-wire system in September, while KFOA of the Seattle Times has been using a one-wire antenna for months. KFOA incidentally looks for all the world like a radiocast listener's antenna, perched on top of a department store in Seattle. The larger ships and many of the smaller ones are getting above the noise level, with consequent greater satisfaction to be derived from the use of the set to which it is attached.

The general trend, therefore, seems to be to use the one-wire antenna for radiocasting, as well as for receiving. The constant tendency to put up higher, longer antennae is also good, for both the radiocasters and for the receiving sets, it helps to clear the air of the occasional times when reception is not quite so good as it generally is.

Radio Programs
Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, DEC. 21

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Montreal, N. B. (322 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories, Aunt Ida.

8:00 p. m.—Studio program, 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CKAC, Montreal (411 Meters)

7 p. m.—Talks, 7:15—Windor dinner concert, 10:30—Windor dance orchestra; popular songs.

CKCL, Toronto, Ont. (437 Meters)

7 p. m.—Courtship program, 8—Book reviews, 8:15—Music, 8:30—Cheerful Serenade, 9—Concert program, 10—Studio program, 11—Theater orchestra.

WCBH, Portland, Me. (434 Meters)

8 p. m.—Stocks, grain markets, weather announcements and news, 8:30—Special farm features, 9—WEAF program, 9:15—Popular program.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

6 p. m.—Radio review, 6:30—George C. Scott, 6:45—Big Brother, 7:00—Clifton Gray, president of Bates College, 8—From New York, "Vikings," 9—The World and Its Play, 9:30—From New York, hour of music, 10—From WEAF, 11—Studio program, 12—WAG, Worcester, Mass. (445 Meters)

10:30 p. m.—Program from WEAF, 10:30—News.

WVIC, Hartford, Conn. (474 Meters)

6 p. m.—Hubbelen Trio, 6:35—News, 6:45—Isabelle Tree, soprano, 7—Trinity Trio, 7:30—Musical program, 8—Symphonic ensemble, 8:30—Merriman, conductor, 9—Weather, 10:15—Palais Royal orchestra, 11—News.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (475 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Organ recital, by Arthur Clifton, 6:30—Edwin J. McEnelly and his orchestra, 7—Markets, 7:15—M. A. C. Radio Forum, 8—Radio Club, 8:30—Musical program, 9:15—Professional hockey game from Boston Arena between Boston Bruins and Montreal Canadiens, 10—Weather report, 10:30—Leo Reisman's orchestra.

WMAZ, Buffalo, N. Y. (484 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Movie Club, 7:15—News, 7:30—Weather man, 8—Shea's Buffalo Theater program, 8:30—Musical program, 9:30—Radio Club, 10:30—Musical program, 11:30—Whoozit Club, 12—Organ recital, by Harold Ramsay.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (419 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music by Vincent Lopez dance orchestra, 7:30—Talk, 8:30—State Quartet, 9—WEAF, New York, hour and dance orchestra, 11:30—Weather report.

WGV, Schenectady, N. Y. (356 Meters)

6 p. m.—Stock reports and news items, 7—Dinner program, 7:30—Talk on astrometry, 8—Edward Rice, violinist, 8:30—Sparkers, from WJZ, 9—Harmony Twins, 10—"A Day in London," 10:30—Musical program from Buffalo, N. Y.

WEAF, New York City (488 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music, 7—Evan Davis impersonation, 7:30—Great Moments in History, 8—"The Vikings," 8:30—Jolly Bunchy, 9—Radio Club, 10:30—Vincent Lopez and his orchestra, 11:30—Orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Reports, 6:15—M. A. C. Radio Forum, 6:45—Evan Davis impersonation, 7:15—M. A. C. Radio Forum, 7:45—Evan Davis impersonation, 8:15—M. A. C. Radio Forum, 8:45—Evan Davis impersonation, 9:15—M. A. C. Radio Forum, 9:45—Evan Davis impersonation, 10:15—M. A. C. Radio Forum, 10:45—Evan Davis impersonation, 11:15—M. A. C. Radio Forum, 11:45—Evan Davis impersonation, 12:15—M. A. C. Radio Forum.

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Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents per line per week. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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GROVELAND, MASS.—For sale, 2-story house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; lot 80x121 feet; garage, 20 ft. wide; price \$12,000. Orlando, Florida.

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Kitchener's apartment, \$42.50 to \$60. Apply to J. KITCHENER, 1144 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. MA 9-0000.

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EXCLUSIVELY
220 Market St., Wilmington, Delaware

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

With the request that he declare definitely his attitude toward the assumed mandate of the voters of New York State somewhat questionably defined in the result of the November referendum on prohibition and the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment of the national Constitution, the opportunity has been given Representative Frederick M. Davenport, Republican, re-elected in the district comprising the counties of Oneida and Herkimer, to reaffirm the position he assumed during the campaign. In answer to a questionnaire sent to him by a New York newspaper, Mr. Davenport announces that he does not feel himself to be in any way bound by the result of the referendum vote. In defending that position in view of the declared significance of what has been claimed to be a popular expression in favor of nullification or a substantial revision of the law designed to render its enforcement nugatory, he succeeds in establishing, at least for himself, what must be regarded as an incontestable and logically defensible position.

The Duty of States Individually

By inference, at least, Mr. Davenport intimates that the majority vote on the referendum in New York State can be accounted for by the fact that conditions due to lack of adequate enforcement there are worse than in those states where public sentiment and the laws have supported and encouraged every effort toward measurable or adequate enforcement. He finds that the referendum itself was initiated because of a false or wrong conception of the rights and responsibilities of the states individually. He insists that it is the duty of the states to function to the full in order to assist the Nation in its difficult task in many fields, "but that the New York referendum proposed not to help the Nation in its obligation to the Constitution, but to weaken the Nation by asking Congress to permit any separate state to nullify an amendment in practice if the state happened to dislike it." Further discussing this point, he said:

I maintained that the New York referendum was in its form a menace to national power and dignity. I held that Congress would not, should not under any circumstances, and probably could not under the Constitution, abrogate its own prerogative and leave to forty-eight separate states the construction, enforcement, and interpretation of any part of the federal agreement. I said that I understood that matter was settled at Gettysburg, at the Wilderness and at Appomattox, and Congress would have no inclination to renew the controversy.

Many sincere friends and defenders of the Constitution will be inclined to agree with the declared view that there might reasonably be an agreement reached to submit the whole question of prohibition and the enforcement of the law to a national referendum by states, the question being as to the wisdom of repealing the law or amending or modifying the Eighteenth Amendment. But he insists that there should be a resort to this method only if it is made to appear that no political party (or, as he puts it, the party system in the United States) is able to solve the problem and restore domestic tranquility and the reorganization of law in important sections of the country. "The first thing to determine," he declares, "is whether we have in this country a political party with the courage actually to grapple with this issue."

In further defending his position, which he insists was well known to his constituents before the election, Mr. Davenport supplies an analysis of the vote in his district. He shows that the affirmative vote on the referendum was 34,471, while the negative was 21,465. But he shows that the whole number of votes cast in the election was 74,170, and that therefore those who voted "yes" were not a majority of the whole number voting, 18,234 having refrained from voting at all on the referendum. Admitting that the affirmative vote may be regarded as an emphatic protest, he attributes it to a number of contributing causes, one of which he finds to be the resentment at what has been witnessed in connection with the enforcement of prohibition in the State of New York. "To many thousands of people," he observes, "the sight has been a symbol of national degradation, and they have not been wrong about it. I do not assume that they wish the country to surrender to a bad system, but to give an honest and thorough system a trial, and then determine what is the next step."

There has seldom been more convincingly stated the duty of the states individually in their attitude toward a clearly enunciated and deliberately declared national policy. There is presented the inescapable conclusion that the last refuge of the nullificationists is destroyed. State action toward that end is seen to be as futile and as disloyal as the protest of the enemy of law and order against the considered pronouncements of organized society.

The members of that flourishing organization, the Society for Viewing With Alarm, are busily engaged in discovering or inventing reasons for believing that the present prosperous condition of American industry and commerce is to be changed in the near future to one of lessened consumption of manufactured articles, and consequent decrease in their production. The trade of predictor of economic courses has become as popular as that of weather prophet in former years, and about as reliable. A good many persons seem to believe that fame, or at least a little notoriety, can be achieved by announcing that unless something or other is done, or not done, industry and trade are going straightway to what Budge and Toddy described as the "doldrums."

Following the disappearance of the "adverse balance of foreign trade" boggy came an alarm over the great volume of merchandise sold on the installment plan, which for a brief period held a prominent place in news and editorial columns of newspapers. Having decided that money paid for articles bought on credit gives just as much employment to labor, and goes

back just as surely into the channels of trade, as cash paid over the counter, the worrying fraternity looked elsewhere for indications of approaching gloom, and profess to have found it in the great volume of American loans in foreign countries. According to the alarmists, these loans are depriving Americans of money needed for domestic purposes, and will ultimately result in a monetary stringency that will have all sorts of dire results.

The "campaign of education" on currency and monetary questions conducted thirty years ago by the so-called "sound money" interests, seems not to have uprooted the popular notion that sending money out of the country is a disadvantage to domestic business. The old "mercantile theory" of international commerce, thoroughly exploded by Adam Smith, held that a nation got rich by exporting goods and importing precious metals. With the universal recognition of money as being essentially a measure of value and a standard of deferred payments, it is now realized that lending money or capital, as extending credit is commonly termed, does not diminish its total amount, but is merely a change of ownership. As a matter of fact, foreign loans rarely involve the exportation of actual money, and the stock of the basic metal gold in the United States is so great that there is no more danger of monetary depletion than there is of the retail dry goods shops exhausting the supply of yardsticks.

Encouraging activity in the effort to tighten the net which has been spread to apprehend the slayers of Don R. Mellett, who was editor of a Canton (Ohio) newspaper, is traceable, unquestionably, to the demand supported by aroused public opinion in nearly every section of the United States.

Tightening the Net in the Mellett Case

Never has it been shown more conclusively than in the present instance how really effective and unrelenting public opinion can become when it is once mobilized and has been made aggressively vibrant.

Those who are taking an interest in news dispatches from Canton describing the steps taken by officials, perhaps somewhat tardily, to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice, probably have not formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of those who have been accused or implicated by the confessions of suspects. Those upon whom the hand of the law has fallen are not on trial in the court of public opinion. No prejudice is manifested, so far as is known. But the people of the United States are holding to strict accountability those charged with the duty of establishing the guilt of those responsible for the tragedy.

Whatever the outcome of the present trial may be, the fact has been impressed that whenever and wherever public sentiment is aroused to an appreciation of the results of lax or indifferent enforcement of the law, there comes an immediate, though sometimes a grudging, response from prosecutors, courts, and even juries. There is thus made apparent the utter weakness of the claim that any law can be violated or nullified with impunity, or that the law itself is impotent or that it falls under its own weight or its own weakness.

It cannot be said to the credit of the American people, however, that a tragedy which is an open affront to common decency and a defiance of the common liberties which all enjoy, is alone capable of arousing them to a sense of their common responsibilities. Editor Mellett paid the penalty exacted by bootleggers, rumrunners and criminals of a similar class as the price of his courageous effort to drive them out of his home city. Had those charged with the duty of enforcing the laws which were being persistently violated been faithful to the trust which they had accepted, the greater crime would not have been committed. They sowed to the wind, and they and their co-conspirators seem now about to reap the whirlwind. The pawn in the unequal battle was the man who had the courage to do his duty.

There are hundreds of Cantons, known by other names, scattered over the length and breadth of the United States. The stage is set for just such a disaster as that which has left a blot on the fair name of the Ohio city. Assumed license comes, sooner or later, to be regarded as a vested privilege. There are, in every bottle of contraband alcoholic liquor, the seeds of all the crimes enumerated in the Decalogue.

There is a satisfying assurance, gained through experience and observation, that no question is ever settled or any problem finally solved until a right decision has been reached. Numberless incorrect solutions did not at all in the determined effort to reveal the actual facts and to reach a correct judgment. And so it is that whenever it is realized that through some inadvertence, some failure of the machinery set up to function in the manner and with the result anticipated, and that as a consequence there has occurred an apparent miscarriage of justice, the essential fact has not been changed or the moral aspect of the matter under discussion altered in the smallest particular.

There is no necessity for a resort to some satisfying or questionable philosophy in the search for a more or less tangible or logical assurance, or reassurance, at times when the temptation is to believe that even the basis and structure of the operative machinery of democratic institutions is out of adjustment. There is abundant proof that the manifestations which are deplored are but the externalization of mistaken human concepts of right and justice, rather than, as may sometimes seem, an indication of human depravity.

Even as in conspicuous instances which might be cited, where it may seem that by the rendering of a verdict of acquittal in cases where, in the estimation of the public, guilt has been clearly proved, the last recourse of the penal law has been exhausted, the decision reached need not be regarded as final. Acquittal in the face of convincing evidence of guilt only empties those accused from the particular penal-

ties which have been provided by the statutory inhibitions alleged to have been transgressed. It would be vain to believe that there can thus be established a similar exemption from popular disapproval or reprehension, or that there can thus be gained full freedom from self-recrimination or self-censure.

There is, undoubtedly, homely truth in the adage which declares that the way of the transgressor is hard. Acquittal through a resort to some technicality may delay, or possibly thwart, the processes provided for the infliction of punishment or the hastening, by some method, of desired or prescribed reformation. But if turpitude exists, or if a wrong act has been consciously committed, such temporary triumph will fail to establish a theory of innocence, either in the thought of the public or in the conscience of the person accused.

Eventually, it is realized, there will and must come a time of absolute reckoning, when the processes of true adjustment cannot be interfered with. Sometimes these unfailing processes seem to become operative even before or while the uncertain methods are applied. But whether the working out has been in advance or whether it eventuates as a result of deliberate and often slow processes, those who fail to exonerate themselves in the court where there is little patience felt for those who resort to technical quibblings fall more completely under the contempt of honest men and women than do those who admit their offenses and accept the penalties which the law provides.

More is included in the statement, recently printed, that "we have proved that the people want clean amusement and moral recreation," than appears on the surface. It was Dudley S. Humphrey, for the last quarter of a century operator of Euclid Beach Park, which edges Cleveland's Lake Erie shore, who drew this conclusion as a comment to his statement that persistent maintenance of a place of clean amusement has paid its dividends financially and in personal satisfaction. And the story of his rise from the owner of a popcorn stand in Public Square, Cleveland, to his present position is a striking commentary on the oft-quoted maxim that honesty is the best policy.

When Mr. Humphrey purchased Euclid Beach Park, against the advice of his friends, he bought a property which was run down, and took over a venture that had been a failure. But he did so from the standpoint of a man with an ideal, and his courage has been abundantly rewarded. One is not surprised to learn that obstacles were encountered from the start. But it is an inspiration to learn that equally from the start it has been the policy that no person under the influence of intoxicants could enter or remain in the park. And the place has proved so thorough a success that its fame has spread far and wide, until men have come from distant lands even to study the policies on which its development has been founded.

In view of the remarkable prosperity that has thus been attained by this recreation center and the difficulties under which many such places are struggling, it would seem clearly to prove that the force of an ideal can scarcely be overestimated. The Humphreys, one reads, bought the park to determine whether the ideal that they had in thought would stand the human test. And they have found that it has done so in larger measure than probably even they anticipated. There is nothing demoralizing about amusement in itself; indeed, it is often a valuable form of recreation. The harm comes from the evil influences that so often are closely associated with it. The example that has been set in Euclid Beach Park warrants the close attention of amusement center owners everywhere.

Editorial Notes

Surely none could read the tribute which Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, paid to the economic strength of Great Britain, when entertained by the Wansted Branch of the West Essex Unionist Association in London recently, without gaining a renewed confidence in the integrity of the Nation. The general strike, he said, was short and sharp and hot, while the coal stoppage was long and slow and chilly. "But that stoppage was not more than our country, battered about as it had been, was able to surmount." And then he explained that the power of Britain, sorely tried, cruelly injured as it had been, had borne the people through the troubles of the year, and would, if only it was given anything like a fair chance, carry them forward into better times, in the remaining three years of the life of the present Parliament. And he concluded with this excellent piece of advice:

Here we are, forty-five millions, in this small island, that can only support from its indigenous resources one-half of that number. We cannot afford to tear ourselves to pieces. We cannot afford disastrous internecine wars. We have managed to survive so far, but unless all classes and parties seriously recognize how we stand, and the far-distant means by which our daily bread is brought to us, undoubtedly misfortune of an indescribable character will come upon the community.

In voting unanimously to reappoint Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis as commissioner of baseball for a further period of seven years, the two major leagues of the United States have taken a step that will do much to maintain the public confidence in the national game that his election in 1920 helped so materially to restore. It is not necessary to recall the reasons for his election in the first place, but it is helpful to recognize that he has exercised a most beneficial effect upon the general morale of the game. He has definitely established in the thoughts of the average American that the game today is entirely a matter of skill and sportsmanship, with all the elements of trickery removed. That his work has been so well done that a handsome raise of salary has been tendered him for the forthcoming years of engagement is cause for congratulation not alone to Judge Landis but to the American people as a whole, for it represents the fact that they appreciate his service and are willing to pay, and pay handsomely, to insure that their national game be kept free from taint.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT ON THE WAY TO SOUTH AFRICA

SEVENTEEN days on shipboard give one an unusual opportunity for quiet thinking. And on the journey to South Africa the only interruption is the call at Madeira, the little mountainous island, barely fifteen miles across, discovered more than 400 years ago by Prince Henry, the navigator of Portugal, then uninhabited but now the home of more than 100,000 people.

Civilization has moved on a good deal since Prince Henry made his settlements in Madeira, for that, was before the Reformation and the Renaissance, when the Pope could arbitrarily divide the New World between Portugal and Spain. It has moved faster elsewhere than in Madeira, but even in that warm lush land there is now a republican form of government, and the automobile has begun to displace the ox as the tractor up and down its precipitous roads and streets.

What is modern civilization, about which we all talk so much and of which so many of us are so confident and proud? It is, of course, the product of thought, and as such of four main ingredients. The good that is in it is a compound of the thinking and experience of ancient Greece and ancient Rome, of those two forms of Christianity, the medieval and the reformed, which have struggled together for the mentality of the Western world since Wyclif and Luther began to divide them, and of the natural sciences which have been discovered and applied in the last 200 years.

Greece gave us the idea of democracy and that zest for beauty and public life and fearless thinking which came to its zenith in the city state of Athens. Rome gave us the idea of the universality of law and the model of how to organize government efficiently and on an immense scale. Traditional Christianity abolished the brutality and cruelty of earlier ages, and in its evangelical form has ended slavery, reintroduced democracy in a more popular form than that of Athens, and is the parent of most of the humanitarian and liberal tendencies in modern life. From natural science has sprung the economic and industrial revolution we are going on about us today.

For the rest, our modern civilization is the product of less good elements, of instincts such as racial feeling, hunger and brutish passion, and countless hates, suspicions and fears, both about nature and our fellow men, whose character modern psychologists are beginning to explain, but most of which mankind takes for granted as part of the laws of life without ever querying whether they are good or not. The religions and philosophies of the West have played almost no part in molding Western civilization, though they now present a challenge to the dominant pursuit by the West of material pleasures and possessions.

But Western civilization, with all its accomplishments, obviously has made but little real headway in solving the fundamental problems of man. It has given us law, and order and the control of our own governments within our own states. It has given us much that is beautiful, but also transient, in music, art, literature and architecture. It is beginning to solve the previously inescapable problem of poverty for the masses of mankind. It has made some headway in conquering the limitations of earthly space by steam, electricity, radio and the machine.

But it has not abolished war. It has not united the families of man into one brotherhood. It has done little to check those hatreds and fears, passions and suspicions, which poison and estrange and bring catastrophe to the lives of individuals and families and nations.

It has not done much to lessen the total deadweight of sickness and disease, though it has greatly altered their forms. It does not even think of attacking with any vigor that last enemy, death. And society is still divided and impoverished by class distinctions and by that lust for money and power which drives far too much of our great industrial machine.

The Week in Geneva

GENEVA

THE MONITOR correspondent used to be told that Geneva only woke up when the Council of the League held its quarterly sitting, or when the Assembly of the League was in session. He has found that this is very far from the fact, for there are conferences of one kind or another going on most of the time. No sooner had those lively gentlemen, the statisticians, departed (the MONITOR reader may have noticed from a description of the meetings that statistics, especially of the family budget, really can be made interesting) when economic experts from all over the world descended on Geneva. This may conjure up a picture of grave gentlemen in high hats and black coats, with dispatch boxes or leather cases under their arms. But the experts look just like other people. Some of them are grave and elderly, some of them are young and lively. Thus Sir Arthur Salter, the head of the Economic Section of the League, and Mr. Layton, the editor of the Economist, have a youthful look which gives small indication of the knowledge which they possess of one of the most difficult subjects in the world.

Mr. Theunis, ex-Prime Minister of Belgium, who presided over the conference, looks more like a diplomatist than the banker which he really is. Mr. Page, the American delegate, might have come from the Disarmament Commission, so upright and military is his bearing, while Herr Trendelenburg, the German expert, looks like a cabinet minister, and Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, with a merry twinkle in his eye and a genial greeting for his friends, reminds one of a schoolmaster on holiday. So little do men resemble the ordinary notion of what they should look like when their professions are mentioned. Which reminds the writer of a story of Stevenson's, the English author, who once tried to guess what the vocations of his fellow travelers in a railway carriage were, and on being asked by the commercial traveler in the corner seat what he traveled in, was so taken aback that he could only murmur "in books."

The economists having told us what we should do to make Europe prosperous and happy, the military and naval gentlemen arrived again in Geneva, to try to put the finishing touches to the work of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission. M. Briand, Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Stresemann were then announced to appear on the scene again to put Europe straight, and the innkeeper at Thoiry began to polish up his chairs and tables in the hope that all three would honor him with a visit this time, so that he might spend the rest of the winter showing eager tourists exactly where they sat, describing what they ate and drank, and what they looked like when they came and departed. Good business this for an innkeeper.

As if preparing for a final settlement of all the difficulties which puzzle men's thoughts here in Geneva, the skies have cleared and the sun has come out, dispelling the mists. Most beautiful is the view of the mountains over the lake, now crowned with snow. For Mont Blanc, which even in summer so coyly wraps her gleaming shoulders in the drapery of clouds, to reveal herself in all her beauty in November, is a rare experience. But the MONITOR correspondent had a wonderful peep of her as he walked down the Quai du President Wilson one day late in November. No one who has not seen this sudden rift in the cloud and mist which hide Mont Blanc in autumn and winter days, can imagine the joy this sight brings.

The rise in the French franc has deprived the visitor here of some of the gilt of the gingerbread of inflation when he tries to drive a bargain over the frontier. The result is that the cost of living in Switzerland seems higher than ever. The MONITOR correspondent, who has now done a little housekeeping on his own, is sometimes tempted to

Truly, there is nothing about Western civilization to justify its in sitting back and looking at it with pride or admiration as a nearly finished and perfect job.

Where are we to look for the maiming of the solution? There is certainly no use in looking once more to Greece for Imperial Rome. We have learned and put into practice most, if not all, that they had to teach.

We shall not find the solution in the Orient, for Muhammadanism is really a variant of Judaism and the philosophies of Hinduism and Buddhism, while recognizing the futility of materialism, have no positive or effective creed save the negation which is Nirvana to offer in exchange.

And natural science, though it will make life on earth more comfortable, will lessen poverty and liberate mankind from some of the crude limitations of time and space, will never satisfy the deeper longings of the human spirit, while it may generate fresh tyrannies and evils unless it is controlled by the nobler and not the baser elements of human character.

There is manifestly but one source from which the solution of the still unsolved problems of our so-called civilized world can be derived, and that is the Christianity taught by Jesus of Nazareth, nearly 2000 years ago. Christianity has never yet been given a chance in the public life of mankind. It has brought comfort and inspiration to countless individuals, but it has been but little applied to their social or political affairs.

From very early times the inspiration and driving force of its gospel was almost broken by the superstition which defined the human personality of Jesus. For superstition, the false prophet of revelation, by making out that Jesus was God, made his life and works not the "way" which all his followers had to tread, but a miraculous performance which obviously they were not expected to imitate. Faith, or rather blind belief, took the place of works.

Then came the capture of the organism of the Christian church by the organization of the Roman Empire, crushing its vital spirit and making it a bureaucracy, thinking of authority and power, and not of inspiration and healing. By the end of the Middle Ages the simple but profound gospel which Jesus had taught on the hills of Galilee had been perverted into a vast, all-embracing political structure, claiming to control the life of its members, not in this life only, but afterward, and to be the final authority over the politics as well as the religion of men.

The Reformation did much to liberate once more the true spirit of Christianity, and, as we have seen, that spirit has been the parent of most of the democratic and progressive and humanitarian movements of the last three centuries.

But it is to a still more vital interpretation of the "good news" which we must look today. We need that Christianity which will end war because it overcomes racialism and national selfishness by pointing to the eternal brotherhood of all men and nations. We need the Christianity which will eradicate those passions and hates and greeds from the hearts of mortals which poison and estrange, and leave free play to the natural love and understanding which men have for one another, and so transform and happy society, and business, and politics. We need the Christianity which will heal men not of their sins alone, but of their sickness also, and challenges death itself.

All this we need, for nothing else will enable Western civilization to solve the problems, national and international, economic and of the color line, which confront it. For Christianity is not a gospel for the individual only; it is the gospel no less for the social reformer and the statesman, for communities and nations.

If once it is put into practice, it will heal the world of those tendencies which now manifestly threaten to involve it once more in chaos and war, and will bring into being that practical rule of righteousness and wisdom and brotherly love which its Founder described as the kingdom of heaven on earth.

wonder if the Genevese shopkeeper does not keep a special price for foreigners. The shopkeeper indignantly denies this, but some of the bills which he sends in for those numerous purchases and repairs, which "settling in" a new apartment provide for the tradesman, are astonishingly high. Well, the bills must be paid. But it is not surprising that the retired British officers and civil servants who lived in Geneva and other Swiss cities in such numbers before the war should seek a home elsewhere. For although the franc is rising in France, that country is still much cheaper to live in than is Switzerland.

After a visit to Germany, where prices were certainly high enough, the MONITOR correspondent is driven to the conclusion that, for the foreign visitor at all events, Switzerland is the most expensive country in Europe. This is largely due to the high tariffs, especially for agricultural produce, which operating in such a small area greatly increase the cost of living, producing, unfortunately, considerable unemployment. There are, of course, compensating advantages in the beauty of the scenery and the purity of the air, and the charm and friendliness of the Swiss people. As the historian Gibbon said, who made the same complaint about the high cost of living in Switzerland at the end of the eighteenth century, "There was no pleasanter place to reside in," while he added that although expenses were high, he could live much more simply in Lausanne than in London or Paris. And that of course is true today.

It is a pleasure to look out of a busy office window and see piles of golden fruit, with purple grapes and red tomatoes on the stalls in the streets below. Market women do a brisk business on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when the street markets are held, and the stalls are to be seen stretching down some of the busiest streets in Geneva. The MONITOR correspondent often wondered what the shopkeepers thought of it all, for an astonishing assortment of goods is displayed in the street booths. Well, they have revolted, and so have the automobilists, who want the roads to themselves. So golden fruits and bright flowers are to be moved from the sidewalks, where they obstruct the way, one block back. The booths where the scissors and knives, reels of cotton, pins and needles, and everything else are offered for sale, on the Quai de l'Île and other less busy thoroughfares, are still to remain, and everyone is glad that the great baskets of flowers in the Place de Molard are simply to be moved to the center of the square under the trees.

The Swiss, like the Belgians, are famous for their horse riding, and the recent big Horse Show gave a particularly brilliant exhibition of jumping and musical rides. It was rare indeed that a horse failed to clear the six-bar or broad water jump. Competitors, mainly military, from Germany, France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, took part, and the honors were very fairly distributed among them, although two Italian officers took the highest honors. Although the evening performances began at 8 p. m. and lasted until 1 a. m., and sometimes even later, the enthusiasm of the audiences never cooled, and night after night the huge Exhibition Building, in which the concours was held, was packed from floor to ceiling. The popular favorite among the competing horses was called "Biscuit." He was an American horse, and although fifteen years old, was still amazingly active. The audience got to know him and his amusing vagaries so well that shouts of "Biscuit!" greeted his every appearance in the arena. In flat contradiction to common belief, another horse of nineteen years took every jump, giving a better performance than many of the younger entrants. It is hoped that the Horse Show may become an annual event.